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THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE BULLETIN

VOL. XIV, NO. 342

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In this issue

The British Loan—What It Means to Us

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY VINSON AND ACTING SECRETARY OF STATE ACHESON

General Assembly of UNO

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First Inter-American Demographic Congress

By SARAH E. ROBERTS

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Bermuda Telecommunications Conference

By HELEN G. KELLY

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THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE

BULLETIN

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The Department of State BULLETIN, a weekly publication compiled and edited in the Division of Research and Publication, Office of Public Affairs, provides the public and interested agencies of the Government with information on developments in the field of foreign relations and on the work of the Department of State and the Foreign Service. The BULLETIN includes press releases on foreign policy issued by the White House and the Department, and statements and addresses made by the President and by the Secretary of State and other officers of the Department, as well as special articles on various phases of international affairs and the functions of the Department. Information concerning treaties and international agreements to which the United States is or may become a party and treaties of general international interest is included.

Publications of the Department, cumulative lists of which are published at the end of each quarter, as well as legislative material in the field of international relations, are listed currently.

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The British Loan—What It Means to Us

RADIO BROADCAST¹

Participants

FRED M. VINSON
Secretary of the Treasury

DEAN ACHESON
Acting Secretary of State

STERLING FISHER
Director, NBC University of the Air

ANNOUNCER: Here are *Headlines From Washington:*

Secretary of the Treasury Vinson Says British Loan Agreement Will Bring Increased Trade and Prosperity; Adds That Alternative to Loan Is Division of World Into Viciously Competing Economic Blocs, With Resulting Danger to World Peace.

Acting Secretary of State Dean Acheson Says Three Quarters of Future World Trade Will Be Carried On in Dollars and Pounds Sterling; Claims Provisions of British Loan Essential To Free World Trade From Excessive Restrictions.

This is the fifth in a group of State Department programs broadcast by the NBC University of the Air as part of a larger series entitled "Our Foreign Policy." This time the Secretary of the Treasury, Fred M. Vinson, and the Acting Secretary of State, Dean Acheson, will discuss "The British Loan". Sterling Fisher, Director of the NBC University of the Air, will serve as chairman of the discussion. Mr. Fisher—

FISHER: The proposed loan to Great Britain has been the subject of lively discussion since its terms were announced last month.² Many questions have been raised by the press and public about the loan, and it has seemed to us that they deserve frank answers. Secretary Vinson, I'd like to ask you, as one of the Americans who negotiated the agree-

ment, to describe briefly the proposed terms of the loan itself, so that we may know whereof we speak.

VINSON: The outlines of the agreement are simple, Mr. Fisher. We agree to advance a line of credit of \$3,750,000,000 to Great Britain to buy the goods she needs from abroad to help maintain her economy while she gets back on her feet. Payments of principal and interest—the interest rate is 2 percent—start in 1951 and continue for 50 years, until the loan is paid up. The British, for their part, agree to remove many of the discriminatory exchange and import restrictions which now exist. Without the loan it would be impossible for them to do this. The net results will be of tremendous value to us and to the whole world, in terms of increased trade and prosperity.

FISHER: Now, Mr. Acheson, I know you have taken a special interest in our economic policy, first as Assistant Secretary of State for Economic Affairs and more recently as Under Secretary of State. What do you say on the British loan?

ACHESON: The loan will make it possible for the United Kingdom to get back to a peacetime economy and join us in developing an ever-increasing volume of world trade which both of us need and the whole world needs.

FISHER: I have here what is perhaps the finest collection of tough questions about the loan that has yet been made up. I'll start off with some of the milder ones and work up to the meaner ones later. Secretary Vinson, we might start with the question of whether Great Britain really needs a loan the size of this one. Some people are already saying, you know, that we are being taken for a ride by the wily British.

VINSON: The debate in the British Parliament does not support this conclusion. But there is always someone who is ready to assume that we will get the worst of everything. The fact is, we went into the subject of Britain's economic condition very thoroughly, and here's where we came out—for the next few years Britain will be short several billion dollars which she needs to buy es-

¹ Released to the press Jan. 12. Separate prints of this broadcast are available from the Department of State.

² For text of the financial agreement, see BULLETIN of Dec. 9, 1945, p. 907.

sential imports. In other words, in order to maintain their economy even at an austere level, in the next few years the British will have to pay out that much more abroad than they take in from abroad. It is to our interest and the interest of everyone else in the world that Britain be able to get back on her feet. Hence the importance of the loan.

FISHER: Why do the British find themselves in such an unfavorable spot? Haven't they looked after British interests pretty well, even during the war?

VINSON: No—the war and war production have always come first. So many British industries have been making war materials that now they have very few civilian goods to export. But even though their exports are low, the British must import huge quantities of food and raw materials in order to live. On top of all this, they have been forced to sell about four and a half billion dollars in foreign investments to keep the war going. That cut their income further. And although we supplied a lot of Britain's war needs through lend-lease, she will be in debt at the end of this year to the tune of about 14 billion dollars to her Dominions, India, and other countries. She has to export goods not only to pay for her imports but also to pay off part of that debt. And she is not yet able to produce many goods for export. So you can see what she is up against.

ACHESON: We have to remember that Great Britain has been at war for six years. Before the war, Britain was one of the world's greatest trading nations. One fifth of all the world's commerce moved in and out of her ports. During the war she poured everything she had into the prosecution of the war. She had to do this; she was right upon the edge of the battle, and her existence depended on it. At the end of the war, she found herself with only one third of her pre-war trade. For a nation that has to bring in huge amounts of goods to live, that could only mean disaster, unless something were done about it.

FISHER: What would have happened, Mr. Vinson, if the loan negotiations had fallen through?

VINSON: The British could have existed by cutting their imports and their living standards. They would have cut their purchases from the United States, and other countries, to the very bone. This they would have had to do indefinitely and it would have meant very bad business for us. Before the war, almost one sixth of our exports

went to the United Kingdom alone, to say nothing of the Dominions. In fact, we sold the British much more than we bought from them. We want to revive and increase that trade. But that isn't all. I'd like to point out that we're dealing here with a problem of vast dimensions. Before the war there were two great currencies in international trade—the dollar and the pound sterling. In 1938 half of the world's trade was done in these two currencies.

ACHESON: And we could add that, now that Germany and Japan are pretty well out of the picture, something like three quarters of the world's trade will be carried on in pounds and dollars. So it's not only our trade with Britain or her trade with us that is involved here.

VINSON: If both the dollar and the pound are strong, it will mean that trade everywhere will be free of excessive restrictions. The level of trade for virtually the whole world depends on the elimination of restrictions on the dollar and the pound. That's a main reason why the proposed British loan is important.

FISHER: Mr. Acheson, what specific advantages will we reap from the proposed loan? Just what do the British undertake to do to open world markets?

ACHESON: First, as soon as Congress approves the credit, the British are required to put an end to exchange controls on day-to-day business transactions with Americans. It will mean that an American manufacturer who has sold goods to Great Britain will be able to collect his proceeds in dollars.

FISHER: And after that?

ACHESON: Second, at the end of one year, it is required that exchange controls be ended throughout the whole sterling area.

FISHER: Will you explain just what the sterling area is, Mr. Acheson, before we go any further?

ACHESON: The sterling area is the area where the British pound sterling is most extensively used for international transactions. It takes in the British Empire and all the Dominions, except Canada and Newfoundland, and it includes India, Egypt, Iraq, and Iceland. But I should add that under the terms of the agreement, at the end of a year no restrictions will be imposed by the British on day-to-day transactions in *any* part of the world.

FISHER: What about British import restrictions

on American goods, Mr. Vinson? How long will they be continued?

VINSON: They'll be very much lightened by the end of 1946, Mr. Fisher, because by that date the British will have removed all discriminatory restrictions. Of course, they will keep some controls over the kinds of goods their people buy. They'll have to, because they won't have foreign money enough to go around. But if they decide to spend so much on tobacco, or stockings, or machine tools, American firms will be able to compete freely for the business. There will be no more discriminatory quotas applied against the United States.

FISHER: And about imperial preference, Mr. Acheson—the system whereby Britain gives tariff preference to British Empire goods as compared to American goods.

ACHESON: The British have agreed to support the American proposals to reduce and eventually eliminate these special privileges. In some ways, the joint American and British statement on commercial policy is the most important part of the agreement. The United States has made certain proposals for consideration by a United Nations trade conference, which we expect will be held late next summer. The British have joined us in these proposals for tariff reductions and an end to hampering restrictions of all sorts.

FISHER: Now, Mr. Acheson, what bearing does Britain's war record have on the loan?

ACHESON: Mr. Fisher, all of us have great admiration for the British and we think they did a great job in the war. We have great sympathy for what they have suffered. But that has nothing to do with this loan. This loan is not a pension for a worthy war partner. It's not a handout. It's not a question of relief, of bundles for Britain. This loan looks to the future, not to the past. It does the things that are necessary to keep the kind of world we want. We're willing to bet three and three-quarters billion dollars that we and the British can make it work. It's a case of opening up the trade of the world, so that money will be good anywhere in trade. The things the British have agreed with us to do will go a long way toward accomplishing that—toward making it possible for our people to go out and do business freely anywhere in the world. That's the kind of world we want to live in.

FISHER: The advantages do add up to quite a lot. But there is some criticism of the actual terms of the loan that I think you ought to deal

with. For example, the interest rate. Mr. Vinson, isn't 2 percent a pretty low rate of interest?

VINSON: I would say it's a very reasonable rate. When the British first came here to negotiate, they would have liked an outright grant. We soon convinced them this was impossible. Their next preference was for a loan free of interest. This was also out of the question. The interest rate we finally agreed on was what we could reasonably expect them to pay.

FISHER: But isn't there some provision, Mr. Vinson, for omitting the interest payments under certain conditions?

VINSON: Yes—but Britain must always meet the payments on the principal. However, in any year where the present and prospective conditions of international exchange are bad, and Britain's gold and other reserves are low, and where her income from foreign transactions falls below a certain standard, the United States will waive the interest. If in any year in the future conditions are so bad, it would be better for us and for Britain to have the interest waived than to have Britain default on the entire credit, as she might otherwise have to.

ACHESON: And remember this too: If interest payments on the loan are waived by the United States, then Great Britain must have her other creditors waive interest payments on *their* loans to her.

FISHER: Are the interest payments just postponed, Mr. Vinson?

VINSON: No, they'll be written off the books.

ACHESON: If all the interest payments are met, Britain will eventually pay us back \$2,200,000,000 more than the credit we're advancing. That's a very considerable sum.

FISHER: Contrary to what some people say, then, Mr. Acheson, it's strictly a business arrangement.

ACHESON: I think it's wrong to think of the loan *simply* as a business arrangement. We're not in this to make money out of Britain. We made what everybody thought was a "businesslike arrangement" after the last war. Foreign governments floated loans, with engraved bonds and all the trimmings, including much higher rates of interest than we're asking the British to pay now. But after the last war the foreign governments found it impossible to repay those loans. And why? Because we tried to collect payments and interest on our loans, while at the same time we refused to let our debtors sell us goods to get the dollars they needed to pay off these debts to us.

VINSON: This time, we are making the loan on terms we believe will make repayment possible. We have a foreign economic policy now which we believe will permit other nations to trade with us and increase the total world trade. In fact, we are working hard to establish a system which will cause trade to expand so much that the British will find it easy to repay us.

ACHESON: As the Secretary has said, we don't intend to repeat the history of the World War I loans.

FISHER: But, Mr. Acheson, can we be sure that the British won't default on this loan?

ACHESON: Of course, we take some chance. There's always some risk involved in making loans. But the total context of the agreement makes it possible for them to pay this time. We know they expect to and we believe they will.

FISHER: Then there's the matter of the lend-lease settlement. Mr. Acheson, what about that? Isn't it a pretty generous settlement?

ACHESON: No, I think it's a fair settlement. Most of the lend-lease material we sent to Britain has been used up against the common enemy. We've written that off. We didn't charge the British for the bombs the RAF dropped on Berlin and they didn't charge us airmail for delivery. The remainder—war materials of various sorts—would be worth very little to us, if we chose to haul them home. We agreed that \$650,000,000 was a fair price for the supplies that remained, after taking into account the reverse lend-lease which the British furnished to us and which was not consumed during the war. This time we have looked at the entire war account and struck a balance, so that what the British will pay us will completely clean up all of the mutual claims between our two countries arising out of the war.

FISHER: Now for some of the tougher questions. There have been a number of comments on the loan to this effect: Why didn't we get more of a *quid pro quo* from the British? They have certain territories in this hemisphere, for example, where we need permanent bases. What about that, Mr. Acheson?

ACHESON: The proposed loan, Mr. Fisher, is a financial and economic agreement between two great nations. We did not attempt to use the leverage of the loan to obtain territorial concessions. To demand such concessions as part of the loan agreement would have been like saying to Britain, "Sure, we'll help you get back on your

feet, but not unless you hand over some of your territory, and do things our way from now on". You can imagine how any self-respecting nation would react to that. They would have felt we were taking advantage of their necessities to drive a sharp bargain in a totally different field. No, the proposed loan is an economic question. It is as essential to the foreign economic policy of the United States as it is to the future economic prosperity of Great Britain. It's a mutual arrangement for mutual benefits, arrived at out of mutual necessity. And if a lot of extraneous, non-economic matters had been injected into the discussion, it's doubtful whether an agreement could ever have been reached.

FISHER: But, Mr. Acheson, do the same considerations apply to such matters as communications and civil aviation?

ACHESON: Yes, I think they do. We have already worked out a very good agreement with the British on communications. That was done at the recent Bermuda Telecommunications Conference. And for civil aviation, we expect to settle our differences in that field around a conference table, too.

FISHER: Now, here's a basic question, Mr. Vinson: Can we afford this credit of \$3,750,000,000 to Great Britain? Where is the money coming from?

VINSON: Well, at the end of the war we were spending 250 million dollars a day for war purposes. The British credit, over and above lend-lease settlement, is equal to what we spent in 15 days on the war. Once Congress has approved it, the credit will come out of the United States Treasury from time to time, as Britain requires funds. It will increase our debt by a little more than one percent, it's true. This credit is an investment, not an expenditure. We will get it back with interest. And in view of what's at stake—a healthy Britain and a healthy world trade—I don't think we can afford *not* to make the loan.

FISHER: Another question that is commonly asked, Mr. Vinson, is whether we won't be setting a precedent for loans to other countries if this credit is advanced to Britain. I understand that when all bids are in, we may be faced with applications for loans totaling 20 billion dollars from our various allies.

VINSON: Mr. Fisher, no other nation plays the part in world trade that Britain plays. She is in

a special position in this respect—it is inconceivable that world trade could be restored and expanded unless the British are willing and able to join in the effort. In regard to the figure of 20 billion dollars which you mentioned, I would like to point out that these large figures are just somebody's guess on the total *applications*, and it is far too high at that. The Government, of course, is not lending any such large sums. The Government is going to be very careful in considering foreign loan applications.

FISHER: Then there's this question, Mr. Vinson, and it's also a very common one: In helping Britain to get back on her feet, won't we be financing our competitor? Won't this endanger American trade, in the long run?

VINSON: That notion is based on a fallacy—the mistaken idea that there is only so much trade to be had—the idea that foreign trade is like a melon, and if someone else gets a big slice you get a smaller one, in direct proportion. That's simply not true. As trade increases, there is more for everybody. And the principal purpose of this loan is to increase international trade generally.

ACHESON: It isn't *competitive* trade that we fear, it's *discriminatory* trade—trade hampered by high tariffs, exchange restrictions, quotas and so on. The British loan enables us to move away from these devices, which limit our ability to sell abroad.

VINSON: And let's not forget the fact that Britain is normally our best overseas customer. She can buy more abroad only if she is prosperous, and if she sells more abroad. To restore British trade is the first and most important move toward restoring normal American peacetime foreign trade. Britain won't be a good customer of ours until she's back on her feet. And we need her trade.

FISHER: Another interesting question, Mr. Acheson, is this one: In making this loan to the Labor government of Great Britain, won't we be "financing Socialism"?

ACHESON: No, we will not be "financing Socialism". When the British Government takes over any British private industry it makes payment in British Government bonds, and when interest and principal on the bonds fall due it pays them in pounds sterling. It gets the pounds sterling by taxing the British people or by borrowing from them or from British banks. It doesn't need to come to us for its own currency. The loan we

are making is in dollars. The British Government needs dollars not to finance expenditures in Britain but to finance purchases in other countries and especially in this country. The loan will very greatly help the British people to finance what they need to buy abroad. It has nothing whatever to do with what their Government decides to buy at home.

FISHER: Now we come to one of the toughest questions of all. It's a fairly technical one, but I'll try to state it simply. We're facing a danger of inflation here at home. We don't have enough goods to meet our own demands. If you suddenly hand Great Britain three and three-quarters billion dollars in purchasing power to buy goods over here, won't that be an added pressure for inflation? Mr. Vinson, that's one for you to answer, if you can.

VINSON: Well, Mr. Fisher, if you *suddenly* dumped three or four billion dollars in purchasing power on the American market, it might well be an added force for inflation. But that won't happen. The credit will be spread over a period of several years, and so it probably won't add more than one or two percent to purchasing power at any one time. And another thing—the British won't be buying automobiles and refrigerators and other things for which demand is greatest here in the United States. The things they'll be buying from us will be raw materials, machinery, and things that we can spare, for the most part. Finally, let me say this: If we get dangerous inflation, it won't be because of the British loan. The causes will be a lot nearer home than that. It will be because we have failed to get our peacetime production rolling soon enough; or it will be because controls are lifted too soon. These are the real danger points—not the British loan.

FISHER: I have one more question, Mr. Acheson. In her present condition, is Britain a good investment?

ACHESON: We think she is. All Britain needs is a chance to come back economically. If we don't give her that chance, then we might as well say good-by to our aim of a world with an expanding trade and rising standards of living. Just consider the alternative, and you'll see that we've got to help the British to recover.

FISHER: What is the alternative?

ACHESON: The alternative is that we do not get the commercial arrangements which are necessary for the survival of our free industrial system. The

alternative is the division of the world into warring economic blocs.

FISHER: Do you agree with that dire prediction, Mr. Vinson?

VINSON: Yes, Dean is absolutely right. The alternative to helping the British is to face an extension and tightening up of the whole series of trade and exchange controls that have been put in effect during the war. The world would soon be divided into a few relatively closed economic regions. That would mean restricted trade, lower living standards, bitter rivalry, and stored-up hatred for the United States as the richest nation in the world. That would be a dangerous course to take. I'm confident that we'll have sense enough to choose the other way.

FISHER: To summarize what you've said, then, the proposed British loan is an essential step toward the expanding world trade that we need if we are to remain prosperous. Its terms offer great advantages to both parties. It's a loan, not a gift, and the total credit we shall advance will be very small compared to the benefits we shall receive. The alternative to the loan would be a reversion to destructive economic nationalism such as we had in the period between the last two wars.

VINSON: If there's time, Mr. Fisher, I'd like to quote a few sentences from a newspaper editorial I have here.

FISHER: Go right ahead, Mr. Secretary.

VINSON: It's from the *Arkansas Democrat*, and I think it puts the whole thing in perspective as well as anything I've seen. Here's what it says:

" . . . Without this credit, Britain would have to embark on a fight for world trade by every device she could invent

"We would have to battle that set-up, with its wealth of raw materials and its manufacturing skills, for trade in South America and every outlying corner of the world.

"It would be sheer stupidity to force such a course on Britain. The cost to us in trade would eventually be far greater than the amount of the loan, even if it's never repaid.

"More than that, Britain must be strong if there is to be a balanced world, with any prospect for peace. She is our natural ally, and a feeble, impoverished Britain . . . would weaken our own position.

"This loan isn't an act of charity. It's just good sense."

So says the *Arkansas Democrat*, and I agree.

FISHER: Well, thank you very much, Mr. Vinson and Mr. Acheson, for answering our questions on the British loan.

ANNOUNCER: That was Sterling Fisher, Director of the NBC University of the Air. He has been interviewing Secretary of the Treasury Fred M. Vinson and Under Secretary of State Dean Acheson. The discussion was adapted for radio by Selden Menefee.

Next week we shall present a discussion of our policy in Korea and its implications for the Far East and the world. Participants will be John Carter Vincent, Director of the Office of Far Eastern Affairs, and Edwin M. Martin, Chief of the Division of Japanese and Korean Economic Affairs of the State Department; and Col. Brainerd E. Prescott of the War Department Civil Affairs Division, former Civil Administrator of the United States zone in Korea.

American Observers in Greek Elections¹

On January 11 the President appointed the following members of the United States Delegation which will participate with representatives of Great Britain and France in observing the coming elections in Greece: Maj. Gen. Harry J. Malony, U.S.A., who accompanied Ambassador Grady on his recent preliminary trip to London and Athens; Walter Hampton Mallory, who served on the London Munitions Assignment Board, 1945; Joseph Coy Green, Adviser on Arms and Munitions Control, State Department; James Grafton Rogers, former Assistant Secretary of State; William Wesley Waymack, editor of the *Des Moines Register and Tribune*; and Herman B. Wells, president, University of Indiana. Members of the Delegation, which will be headed by Henry F. Grady, will have the personal rank of Minister. The mission is being sent to Greece in accordance with the undertaking assumed by the United States Government at the Crimea Conference to assist the peoples of liberated European countries in solving their political problems by democratic means and in creating democratic institutions of their own choice.

¹ Released to the press by the White House Jan. 11.

Proposals for Overseas Information Service

LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY OF STATE TO THE PRESIDENT¹

December 31, 1945.

MY DEAR MR. PRESIDENT:

On August 31 you issued an Executive Order transferring to the Department of State the overseas information functions of the Office of War Information and the Office of Inter-American Affairs. You ordered them to be consolidated, until December 31, in an Interim International Information Service within the Department. At the same time you asked me to study our foreign informational needs and to formulate during the remainder of this calendar year the program to be conducted on a continuing basis.

The overseas information functions of the war agencies in this field have been transferred and consolidated, as you directed. Their transferred personnel has been reduced by half, and many of their functions have been ended. The study which you requested from me has been made, and on January 1 a new Office of International Information and Cultural Affairs, within the Department, will begin to conduct those activities of the former war agencies which I feel should be carried on in peacetime in the national interest.

All of this consolidation, reduction and planning has taken place without a break, anywhere in the world, in the effort to present what you described on August 31 as a "full and fair picture of American life and of the aims and policies of the United States Government."

There never was a time, even in the midst of war, when it was so necessary to replace prejudice with truth, distortion with balance, and suspicion with understanding.

The past four months have imposed critically important tasks upon our information officers in every country. Many of them have been serving in distant posts, cut off from their homes and families, uncertain about their pay and status, yet they have carried on in the finest traditions of American foreign service. I should like to commend them, and those who have continued servicing them at home, for living up to the trust which their country placed in them.

Detailed proposals for the future overseas information service, in terms of money and personnel required after July 1, 1946, have been submitted to the Bureau of the Budget for submission to you and to the Congress. These proposals call for the maintenance of American libraries of information abroad, the supplying of documentary and background material by wireless and by mail to our missions overseas, the scoring of documentary films into foreign languages, the continued publication of a Russian-language magazine for distribution in the Soviet Union, the continuing supply of visual materials about the United States, and the maintenance in sixty-two countries of small staffs to conduct our informational and cultural relations, under the direct supervision of the chiefs of our diplomatic missions.

To these activities will be added an extension to many other countries of the work now being done by the Department, principally in Latin America, in exchanging students, scholars and technicians on behalf of twenty-six agencies of the Federal Government.

Finally, the proposals provided for the continuance of short wave broadcasting on a reduced scale until recommendations can be made to you and to the Congress for the ultimate disposition of the transmitters and the frequencies now in the Government's hands. Many countries are interested in the development of this powerful new medium giving us direct access to the peoples of other lands who want to understand the American people and their policies.

The Department's proposals will constitute a modest program compared to wartime standards. We shall not seek to compete with private agencies of communication, nor shall we try to outdo the efforts of foreign governments in this field. Our program, however, calls for a significant expansion, in terms of personnel and budget, of the pre-war expenditures of the Department of State. It will be a new departure for the United States, the last of the great nations of the earth to engage in informing other peoples about its policies and institutions.

We cannot expect to carry on our foreign relations effectively unless we recognize this activity

¹ Released to the press by the White House Jan. 10.

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(Continued on next page)

Control of Atomic Energy

STATEMENT BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE¹

In accordance with usual practice, the resolution as to the control of atomic energy² will undoubtedly be referred to a committee, and our representatives will have ample opportunity to make certain that there is no misunderstanding as to the purpose, scope, and operation of the Commission.

The phases of the problem which the Commission is to inquire into are the phases of the problem raised by the discovery of atomic energy referred to in the opening sentence of the proposed resolution. The problem referred to was not how atomic energy is produced, but how it shall be controlled in the interest of peace. I do not see how the language used can possibly be construed to give the Commission authority to obtain information which is not publicly available or which is not voluntarily given to it.

Under the United Nations Charter neither the Assembly nor any commission created by it has authority to compel action on the part of any state. The language of the resolution makes clear that even as to the exchange of basic scientific information for peaceful purposes the Commission has authority only to make recommendations.

While our Delegation to the Assembly may vote to authorize a study by a commission of the international problems raised by the discovery of atomic energy, such action could not give to the Commission the authority to decide what information the United States or any other government should place at its disposal.

INFORMATION SERVICE—Continued from page 55.
as, in your own words, "an integral part of the conduct of our foreign affairs."

We would defeat our objectives in this program if we were to engage in special propagandist pleading. Our purpose is, and will be, solely to supply the facts on which foreign peoples can arrive at a rational and accurate judgment.

It is my firm belief that the proposed informational and cultural activities of the Department of State abroad will help to achieve the security and peace which our people so ardently desire.

Sincerely yours,

JAMES F. BYRNES

If the Commission, upon which the United States is represented, recommended the exchange of any stated information, this recommendation would go to the Security Council. Action by the Security Council requires the concurrence of the five permanent members, including the United States. Therefore, unless the United States concurs in the recommendation it could not be adopted.

If the United States concurred and the Security Council adopted the recommendation, it would still be for the Government of the United States by treaty or by congressional action to determine to what extent that recommendation should be acted upon. If action is required by treaty it would take a two-thirds vote of the Senate to ratify the treaty. Under all these circumstances I think the interests of the United States are fully protected.

Before the first session our Delegation will have a meeting, and we will have an opportunity to discuss all subjects on the agenda.

APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEE¹

Anticipating favorable action by the United Nations Organization on the proposal for the establishment of a commission to consider the problems arising as to the control of atomic energy and other weapons of possible mass destruction, the Secretary of State has appointed a committee of five members to study the subject of controls and safeguards necessary to protect this Government so that the persons hereafter selected to represent the United States on the commission can have the benefit of the study.

The committee will be requested, while engaged in their study, to keep in touch with the appropriate congressional committees.

The committee will be composed of Under Secretary of State Dean Acheson, who will act as chairman, Mr. John J. McCloy, former Assistant Secretary of War, and the three men who supervised and directed the development of atomic energy: Dr. Vannevar Bush, Dr. James B. Conant, and Maj. Gen. Leslie R. Groves.

¹ Released to the press Jan. 7.

² For text of the resolution as contained in the Communiqué on the Moscow Conference of the Three Foreign Ministers, see BULLETIN of Dec. 30, 1945, p. 1032.

The Bermuda Telecommunications Conference

By HELEN G. KELLY¹

THE UNITED STATES has long had as objectives the improvement of international telecommunications and the reduction of rates on the international telecommunications circuits. The first objective involved the elimination of traffic bottlenecks at central points in other countries where messages, coming in too fast to be quickly handled, were held up. It also included delays or complete stoppages due to belligerent action by countries at war, when we were neutral. The best solution to this problem seemed to this Government to be the establishment of direct radiotelegraph circuits between the United States and foreign countries, so that a message addressed to Shanghai, China, could be sent there directly from San Francisco, rather than following a circuitous route through intermediate points.

The second objective involved the negotiation of arrangements by the United States private telecommunication companies with foreign administrations or companies whereby the rates between the two countries might be low enough so that the American public might enjoy the benefits of cheap and rapid communication with the rest of the world. It seemed to this Government that direct communication by radio would eliminate much of the cost factor in sending the messages, and thus assist in bringing about reduced rates.

With these two purposes in mind, this Government over a period of 25 years has supported the institution of direct radiotelegraph circuits wherever possible. It attained considerable success in its efforts with one exception—a very important exception—namely, the British Commonwealth of Nations—Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and the Union of South Africa (India, for the purpose of this discussion, may be included in the group). The primary reason for this Government's failure with the British Commonwealth was the fact that

existing commitments to Cable & Wireless, Ltd., and its subsidiary companies, made it impossible for the Commonwealth countries to grant requests for direct radiotelegraph circuits and lower rates.

After the outbreak of the war, concessions were made because of urgent war needs. Direct circuits for the duration of the war and six months thereafter were granted by Australia, New Zealand, and India. Although negotiations were carried on with the Union of South Africa, no agreement was reached, and no temporary direct circuit was installed to communicate with that country. When it was evident that the war was drawing to a close, it seemed to this Government imperative that some kind of satisfactory final settlement of the question of direct circuits must be reached before the dismantling of the temporary transmitters and receivers, which represented a considerable outlay of money. The closing of the direct circuits also meant a return to the old, unsatisfactory, indirect methods of communication, which made London the center of most messages to Africa, Europe, and the Far East, and placed a heavy burden on the equipment and personnel in that city.

The other question, which this Government was equally anxious to discuss, was the difference in rates between Commonwealth points and points outside the Commonwealth. The example most cited is the 59-cent rate from San Francisco to Australia, while from Vancouver to Australia the same message could be sent for 30 cents a word. Similar differences existed elsewhere. For example, from Singapore to London the rate was 30 cents, while from San Francisco to Singapore it was \$1.05.

This Government, therefore, accepted with pleasure the invitation of the United Kingdom

¹ Miss Kelly, Chief of the Operations Section in the Telecommunications Division, Office of Transport and Communications Policy, Department of State, was secretary to the American Delegation at the Bermuda conference.

Government to attend a conference at Bermuda to discuss these and other British Commonwealth - United States telecommunications problems which had troubled the governments for years. Invitations were received and accepted by all the Commonwealth countries, so that delegations from the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and India attended. The Conference convened on November 21, 1945, and ended on December 4, 1945, with the signing of an agreement by all the governments attending and the signing of a protocol by the United States and the United Kingdom on the problem of exclusive arrangements. Thus the Conference in 10 days, in an atmosphere of friendliness and cooperation, solved problems which had vexed the diplomats for 10 years. Both the Commonwealth and the United States made concessions, and the results were pleasing to all.

The chairmanship of the Conference was offered to the United States at the suggestion of the United Kingdom, since the idea of calling a conference of this nature had originally been put forward by the United States. James Clement Dunn, Assistant Secretary of State, served as chairman of the American Delegation and also as chairman of the Conference.

The agenda submitted with the British invitation contained a number of questions dealing with post-war problems to be considered at the next world telecommunications conference. It was finally decided that the Conference should confine itself to the solution of telecommunications problems outstanding between the United States and the countries of the Commonwealth. The agenda, as finally adopted, was as follows:

1. Telecommunication rates for commercial, government, and press messages, and division of the tolls; treatment of press instructional messages
2. Future of trans-Atlantic cables, maintenance of cables, including operation of cable ships
3. Continuance of existing, and possible establishment of new, direct radiotelegraph or radio-telephone circuits
4. Procedure for recording any agreement reached as a result of the discussions, and exchange of information on methods of securing the implementation of such agreement.

Representatives of private telecommunication companies, both United States and Commonwealth,

and of the Commonwealth Communications Council, attended the Conference as observers. Representatives of the press also attended and were invited to be present at the plenary sessions of the Conference.

The principal results of the Conference were as follows:

Direct Radiotelegraph Circuits. The three existing direct circuits between the United States and the United Kingdom are retained, as well as both circuits between the United States and Bermuda, the latter being subject to the agreement of the Bermudian Government. Of the two temporary circuits in operation respectively to Australia, New Zealand, and India, one is to be retained on a permanent basis.

The temporary circuits between the United States and Gambia, the Gold Coast, and British Guiana are to be discontinued.

The Government of South Africa agrees to undertake a joint study with the United States to determine whether conditions justify the establishment of a direct circuit between the two countries.

New direct circuits to Jamaica, Palestine, Ceylon, the Malay States (Singapore), and Hong Kong will be established provided the respective governments agree.

It was further agreed that traffic ordinarily handled over these new and existing direct circuits should be restricted to terminal traffic. However, under certain conditions, such as emergencies or where excessive delays were shown, transit traffic might be accepted.

Rates. A ceiling rate of 30 cents a word for ordinary full-rate traffic and 20 cents for code was established between the United States and the Commonwealth countries. This arrangement means that many of the more distant places in the Empire will be closer to the United States in terms of cost of communication than ever before. Although the American Delegation had hoped for a ceiling rate of 20 cents a word, it accepted the ceiling of 30 cents. The Commonwealth penny press rate was recognized by this Government, although the American Delegation found it impossible to accept the British suggestion that this low rate be extended to United States - British Commonwealth press communications. A ceiling press rate of 6½ cents was set between the United States and the Commonwealth. This lowered rate should facilitate the dissemination of news of the

United States in the Commonwealth and vice versa.

The Commonwealth governments would not accept the United States suggestion that press-service messages be admitted at press rates. Nor was an agreement reached on the question of a full rate for government messages, instead of the 50-percent reduction usually allowed. This proposal had been urged by the British. The question of the rate for urgent messages was also left unsolved. However, it was felt by all the parties concerned that these were comparatively minor matters, and that the reaching of a ceiling rate satisfactory to all on ordinary messages would aid greatly in bringing order into the world telecommunications system.

Agreement was reached on terminal and transit charges, on the 50-50 division of tolls, and on the use of dollars and sterling as a basis of exchange, instead of the gold franc.

Technical Developments. The Conference viewed favorably a proposal submitted by the American Delegation that steps be taken to assure the eventual adoption on an international basis of a standard code for the speedy transmission of messages. This proposal was based on the belief that the radioteletypewriter system, at present in use by the U. S. Army and Navy, will eventually supersede the current Morse-code circuits. The five-unit code used by the Army and Navy, which permitted great flexibility in their world-wide systems, was proposed for adoption as the standard code for universal use.

The Conference agreed also to the holding of a meeting in Washington between representatives of the United States and the British Commonwealth to witness demonstrations of two distance indicators used in aeronautical radio favored respectively by the United States and Canada, in order to compare their respective merits with a view to arriving at a definitive position in the matter not later than January 31, 1946.

Exclusive Arrangements. The United States has for some time been endeavoring to establish a direct radiotelegraph circuit between Saudi Arabia and this country. The United States has important oil interests in Saudi Arabia, and the unsatisfactory communications between the two countries have hampered the efficient operation of the company there. In a separate protocol signed by the United Kingdom and the United States, the former

undertook to inform the Saudi Arabian Government that the United Kingdom Government would not wish an agreement between a British company and the Saudi Arabian Government to stand in the way of the establishment of a direct circuit with the United States. Two days after the signing of this protocol, the British Minister at Jidda informed the Saudi Arabian Foreign Office of the views of his Government as set forth in the protocol.

All of the countries attending the Conference also undertook not to support or approve efforts by their governments to prevent or obstruct the establishment of direct circuits between the United States or British Commonwealth points and other countries.

The foregoing discussion represents the main tangible results of the Bermuda telecommunications conference. The intangible result—that is, the spirit of mutual comprehension and confidence which will allay future suspicions and misapprehensions—cannot be assessed in terms of dollars and cents (and is perhaps all the more valuable on that account). It can only be hoped that the Bermuda conference has set an example to other fields of endeavor in which the countries of the British Commonwealth of Nations and ourselves have an interest.

Industrial Property

Luxembourg

The Swiss Minister informed the Secretary of State in a note dated November 30, 1945 that in a note dated November 19, 1945 the Legation of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg at Bern informed the Swiss Federal Council of its Government's adherence to the Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property signed at London June 2, 1934,¹ revising the Paris convention of March 20, 1883, as revised at Brussels on December 14, 1900, at Washington on June 2, 1911, and at The Hague on November 6, 1925.

In conformity with article 16 of the London convention, the adherence of Luxembourg will take effect one month after the sending of the communication by the Government of the Swiss Confederation to the other countries of the Union, that is, from December 30, 1945.

¹ Treaty Series 941.

General Assembly of UNO

REPORT FROM LONDON TO THE OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF STATE

LONDON, Jan. 19.—Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, a member of the American Delegation to the United Nations Assembly, told a group of representatives of some 40 national and international organizations having headquarters or branches in London that private organizations can perform one of the most important roles in helping to make the United Nations a success. This meeting, the first of a series to be held in London, came during the second week of United Nations Assembly activity, which was studded with impressive declarations by many of the world's leading statesmen. It was held in Church House, scene of many important United Nations committee meetings.

Mrs. Roosevelt's Talk to Group Representatives

Careful explanations of the methods and principles of the various international organizations can go a long way toward strengthening the fabric of international cooperation, Mrs. Roosevelt said. She added, "You can tell your organizations a great deal that they would never learn in any other way. Tell them about the people who are here, how decisions are arrived at, what agreements are reached. You can educate people to feel a personal responsibility for the working of the United Nations. We must all learn the discipline of not getting discouraged. We must always keep in view our main objective, building an atmosphere where people can work to keep the world at peace." The former First Lady stressed that one of the most important tasks of the United Nations was to develop better economic conditions throughout the world for all the peoples of the world. Mrs. Roosevelt expressed the wish that there might be more women delegates and advisers at future Assembly meetings.

Referring to plans for further similar meetings of Assembly delegates and advisers with organization representatives for the period of the Assembly meeting, Mrs. Roosevelt said that she believed that such programs were an important element in the democratic formulation of international policies. One representative asked Mrs.

Roosevelt her opinion on whether nations should now surrender their sovereignty to a central body. Drawing a parallel between the development of the United Nations and the United States and other federated governments, Mrs. Roosevelt explained that such a surrender of sovereignty was not expedient at this time "As in America, the individual States will relinquish their powers only when the necessity for such a move proves itself to be for the good of the whole group. History has shown that such a granting of sovereignty evolves gradually. The development of specialized agencies like the Food and Agriculture Organization and other international bodies indicates that the individual countries will delegate authority to an international group when it is in their own best interest", she replied.

Organizing the United Nations

Over at Central Hall, Westminster, where the United Nations first General Assembly was in session, delegates of the 51 countries completed several organizational duties vital to the smooth operation of the United Nations. In this first full week of activity, they organized the important Security Council and the Economic and Social Council. A further step toward completing the United Nations constitutional machinery was the organization of the six main committees through the naming of the vice chairmen and rapporteurs. At the same time the general debate on the report of the Preparatory Commission was going on. This was opened dramatically by U. S. Secretary of State Byrnes, whose address was followed by important statements by leading statesmen, including Ernest Bevin, British Foreign Minister, and Jan Masaryk, Czechoslovak Foreign Minister.

In completing the membership of the Security Council, the General Assembly followed the plan laid down at San Francisco and selected countries on the basis both of geographical factors and the contribution they could make to the maintenance of peace. Poland, Australia, Brazil, Mexico,

Egypt, and the Netherlands were elected to serve with the permanent members: France, China, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom, and United States. Dr. Wellington Koo, of China, stated that while he was satisfied with the present make-up of the Security Council, he hoped that the large continent of Asia would be better represented in the future. French Foreign Minister Bidault supported this view. The Council held its opening meeting Thursday afternoon with Norman O. Makin, Australian Navy Minister, presiding. Purely of an organizational nature, the meeting dealt with adoption of rules of procedure and the setting up of a committee of experts on the establishment of permanent rules.

Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., permanent U. S. representative to United Nations and member of the Security Council, emphasized to the Council that it "must see that the peace is kept in fact". He added, "whether it succeeds or not, however, depends upon the manner in which the members of the Security Council discharge the special obligation which they have assumed. This is the obligation to agree so that the Council may be able to act and act effectively. To meet this obligation will often be difficult. It will require the highest kind of statesmanship from all the member nations large and small. But it is an obligation that arises from the necessities of mankind's survival on this planet. It has been tried and tested and not found wanting in the creation of the United Nations."

The agenda for the first meetings of the Security Council that was recommended by the Preparatory Commission and adopted by the Council includes the following items:

- A. Recommendation to the General Assembly regarding the appointment of the Secretary-General.
- B. Adoption of directive to the Military Staff Committee to meet at a given place and date.
- C. Discussion of the composition and organization of the staff to be assigned to the Security Council.
- D. Discussion of the best means of arriving at the conclusion of special agreements for the contribution of armed forces and other assistance for the purpose of maintaining international peace and security.
- E. Consideration of reports and recommendations from the General Assembly.

Economic and Social Council

Indicating the general unanimity of opinion at the conference, the Assembly elected 17 of the 18 members of the Economic and Social Council by the necessary two-thirds vote on the first ballot. The balloting for the eighteenth seat was deadlocked until New Zealand withdrew in favor of Yugoslavia. In balloting for terms of office, the Assembly voted three-year tenure to China, Peru, France, Chile, Canada, and Belgium, two-year terms to U. S. S. R., United Kingdom, India, Norway, Cuba, and Czechoslovakia, one-year terms to Greece, Lebanon, Ukraine, U.S.A., Colombia, and Yugoslavia. According to the United Nations Charter, the Economic and Social Council "may make studies with respect to international economic, social, cultural, educational, health, and related matters and may make recommendations with respect to any such matters to the General Assembly, to the Members of the United Nations, and to the specialized agencies concerned".

Delegates at the General Assembly have pointed out repeatedly that the causes of war are often economic, and because of this great importance has been attached to the work of the Economic and Social Council as a basic means for preventing war. The World Federation of Trade Unions, claiming a membership of 65 million, has requested "full representation" in the Council. This request, together with the WFTU's desire for representation on the General Assembly in a "consultative capacity," poses the first important constitutional issue which has so far faced the United Nations. Russia, the Ukraine, and France voiced strong support for the WFTU proposal. It was turned over to a six-nation subcommittee of the Steering Committee for further study and recommendation.

Preparatory Commission Praised

The week's plenary sessions were taken up to a large extent with the debate on the report presented by the Preparatory Commission. Without exception, the delegates who have so far spoken to the Assembly have given full support and commendation to the groundwork done by the Preparatory Commission and placed full confidence in the war-prevention machinery of the United Nations. U. S. Secretary of State James Byrnes opened the discussion on the report late Monday afternoon. Mr. Byrnes outlined two pri-

many tasks as the most important work before the organization in the coming months: the provision of the armed force which the Security Council needs to have to maintain peace, and establishment of the commission for the control of atomic energy. He went on to pledge "full and wholehearted cooperation" by the United States and reassured the delegates that "both the United States Government and its people are deeply conscious of their responsibility". The Secretary painted no flowery pictures of quickly and easily obtained success in this most important task. He warned against expecting feats of magic overnight. "Let us beware", he said, "of the die-hard enthusiasts as well as the die-hard unbelievers. Let us avoid casting excessive burdens upon the institutions of the United Nations especially in their infancy."

Equally as important a statement was that made by British Foreign Minister Ernest Bevin Thursday morning. He praised the Preparatory Commission's work as a "triumph of detailed organization" and launched directly into support for a strong international secretariat and an international civil-service commission. "The way in which this Organization is administered will in large measure affect the confidence which the peoples of the world repose in it", he said. He urged caution that the Organization should not develop into an extravagant and costly mechanism but at the same time warned against "niggardliness which would frustrate or hinder its development. According to an estimate I have heard", he said, "the cost per annum of the United Nations to all 51 nations will be less than half the cost to the United Kingdom alone of a single day in the war just ended". He also warned against changing the world "in a moment" and explained that "security must be devised in such a way that those powers which have been victorious in this war can . . . grow together with confidence so that this Organization itself may become the real answer to all the devilish devices of war."

"Calm, Realistic Optimism"

Foreign Minister Jan Masaryk of Czechoslovakia paid tribute to the Preparatory Commission report and the efficient work of the temporary secretariat. "I wish to go on record voicing calm, realistic optimism", he said. "Wars should be stopped by controlling all means for war, whether they are physical, chemical, biological, psychologi-

cal, or sociological. Within the framework of our Organization, there should be an international protection of science against abuse of its progress for political or militaristic schemes. Humanity should be safeguarded against the result of abuse of scientific inventions. The armament industry together with the latest devastating inventions should be put under the control of the United Nations", he added.

Carlos Lleras Restrepo, Colombian delegate, addressed the Assembly Wednesday and in his discussion on the Preparatory Commission report stressed the importance of the economic and social work of the United Nations. "The social-economic task of the United Nations cannot be now and shall not be a mere return of the past. We begin at a new starting point and go forward to an equally new objective. The old mechanism of international economic relations cannot be rebuilt without incorporating a more generous and universal conception of economic progress. . . . We are confident that in this field of economic and social justice a fruitful internationalism will replace the selfish outlook of isolated national groups. In general terms we must seek to raise the standards of living and employment for all. . . ."

Danish Foreign Minister Gustav Rasmussen told the Assembly Tuesday that "Denmark views with satisfaction the sober appreciation of practical realities which underlies the Charter of the United Nations. The necessary safeguards have been established to distribute the weight of responsibility in harmony with the powers and potentialities of the different nations." He explained that the Charter is based on the principle of equal rights for all member states. "But it is equally true, and in our opinion a material improvement on the Covenant of the League of Nations, that the ultimate responsibility for carrying out vital political decisions must lie with the great powers which alone are in a position to enforce them", he added.

Mr. Gromyko's Speech

In a memorable speech on Friday morning Andrei A. Gromyko, Chief of the Soviet Delegation, told the General Assembly that "the Soviet Delegation more than once emphasized at the conference at San Francisco the fact that the success of the new Organization would directly depend on how the experience of collaboration of the democratic countries during the war would be

taken into account, and to what degree in the future true collaboration of all member nations would take place."

"The endeavors to counterpose big states with small ones", Mr. Gromqko continued, "cannot be

regarded with sympathy in the United Nations Organization, for this Organization is the body to protect all the peace-loving states big and small. This Organization is designed to protect the inter-

(Continued on page 83.)

PRESENT ORGANIZATIONS OF THE UNITED NATIONS

The General Assembly

President

Paul-Henri Spaak of Belgium.

Vice Presidents

The heads of the Delegations of the United States, the United Kingdom, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, France, China, South Africa, and Venezuela.

Members

Argentina	Iraq
Australia	Lebanon
Belgium	Liberia
Bolivia	Luxembourg
Brazil	Mexico
Byelorussia	Netherlands
Canada	New Zealand
Chile	Nicaragua
China	Norway
Colombia	Panama
Costa Rica	Paraguay
Cuba	Peru
Czechoslovakia	Philippines
Denmark	Poland
Dominican Republic	Saudi Arabia
Ecuador	Syria
Egypt	Turkey
El Salvador	Ukraine
Ethiopia	Union of South Africa
France	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
Greece	United Kingdom
Guatemala	United States
Haiti	Uruguay
Honduras	Venezuela
India	Yugoslavia

The Main Committees¹

THE GENERAL COMMITTEE: Provisionally composed of 14 members as follows: the President of the General Assembly, the 7 Vice Pres-

idents, and the chairmen of the 6 committees listed hereafter.

POLITICAL AND SECURITY: Dr. D. Z. Manuilsky, Ukraine

ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL: Waclaw Konwerski, Poland

SOCIAL, HUMANITARIAN, AND CULTURAL: Peter Fraser, New Zealand

TRUSTEESHIP: Dr. Roberto MacEachen, Uruguay

ADMINISTRATIVE AND BUDGETARY: Faris al-Khoury, Syria

LEGAL: Dr. Roberto Jiménez, Panama

The Security Council

China (permanent)	United States (permanent)
France (permanent)	Australia

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (permanent)	Brazil
United Kingdom (permanent)	Egypt

United Kingdom (permanent)	Mexico
	Netherlands
	Poland

Military Staff Committee

The Chiefs of Staff (or their representatives) of the United States, the United Kingdom, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, France, and China.

The Economic and Social Council

Belgium	Lebanon
Canada	Norway

Chile	Peru
China	Ukraine

Colombia	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
Cuba	United Kingdom

Czechoslovakia	United States
France	Yugoslavia

Greece	
India	

¹ All these committees except the General Committee are composed of representatives of all 51 members of UNO.

The First Inter-American Demographic Congress

By SARAH E. ROBERTS¹

THE RECENT WAR gave early evidence that the problem of displaced persons would be a serious one in the post-war era. As a step toward the formulation of logical, coordinated plans for the reception of immigrants in the Western Hemisphere, therefore, the President of Mexico promulgated a decree on July 3, 1943 in which he authorized the Ministry of Government to organize the First Inter-American Demographic Congress. The decree stated:

"The functions of the Congress shall consist in the exposition and coordination of the points of view of the American nations concerning the problems which will arise from postwar migratory movements, and the determination of the demographic policy which should be recommended for that period of emergency."

Migratory problems had of course been the object of attention in numerous international and inter-American conferences held between the first and the second world wars, but it was believed that the various studies begun, outlined, proposed, or recommended at these meetings should be correlated, and those found feasible should be definitely adopted by the American governments and put into operation.

The invitation of the Mexican Government to attend a special congress on migration, to be held in Mexico City in October 1943, was accepted by all the American nations, including Canada. Seventy-one official delegates were present. In addition, one non-voting delegate apiece was sent by the Pan American Union, the Pan American Institute of Geography and History, the Inter-American Indian Institute, the Inter-American Statistical Institute, the Pan American Sanitary

Bureau, the International Labor Office, and the Economic, Financial and Transit Department of the League of Nations.

The Delegation for the United States consisted of Dr. Lowell J. Reed, dean of the school of hygiene and public health at Johns Hopkins University, *chairman*; Mr. Earl G. Harrison, Commissioner of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, Department of Justice, *delegate*; Mr. Raleigh A. Gibson, First Secretary of the American Embassy in Mexico, *adviser*; and Mr. Edward S. Maney, Second Secretary at the Embassy, *secretary*.

On October 11, 1943, those delegates who had arrived in Mexico City met in a preparatory session to study and approve the proposed program for the Congress. In addition, it was agreed to designate Miguel Alemán, the Minister of Government and head of the Mexican Delegation, as President of the Congress and the heads of the other delegations as Vice Presidents. The formal inaugural session was held on October 12. Señor Alemán outlined the reasons for holding the conference, stating that its chief purpose was to find an answer "to the post-war cry of devastated peoples of Europe seeking a haven in the New World". He welcomed the delegates and took over the position of President.

At an extraordinary plenary session held on October 13, the following committees were appointed to carry on the work of the Congress: Committee on Credentials, Committee on Organization and Rules, Committee on Resolutions, Committee on Demography, Committee on Ethnology and Eugenics, and Committee on Demographic Policy. Dr. Reed was a member of the Committee on Organization and Rules and Mr. Harrison, the chairman of the Committee on Demography. From October 14 to 20, the delegates devoted all their time to meetings of these committees. On October 21 a plenary session for the approval of

¹ Miss Roberts is Economist in the Division of International Labor, Social and Health Affairs, Office of International Trade Policy, Department of State.

32 resolutions² and the closing session were held. These 32 resolutions were approved unanimously by all the delegations, with certain reservations by the Delegate from Canada.

Inter-American Demographic Committee

Two of the resolutions were concerned with means for implementing the recommendations of the Congress. One provided for the creation of an Inter-American Demographic Committee. It was to have as one of its principal duties the preparation of a project for the creation of an Inter-American Demographic Institute. The Committee was believed to be particularly necessary in order to coordinate the demographic activities of the numerous inter-American and international organizations which included among their functions the study of certain aspects of demography but no one of which concerned itself solely or even especially with the problem of migration. Justification was also seen for the Committee in the recommendations made by the Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Peace at Buenos Aires and the Eighth International Conference of American States at Lima for the establishment "as soon as possible" of a committee of experts on questions of migration.

It was proposed that the Committee have headquarters in Mexico City and be composed originally of seven experts appointed by the governments of countries chosen by secret ballot by the Committee on Resolutions of the Demographic Congress. The countries so selected were Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, the Dominican Republic, Mexico, Peru, and the United States. Once these seven experts were chosen and the Committee was organized, experts might be appointed by the remaining American nations to form a part of the Committee with powers equal to those of the original members.

Although the appointment of the first seven members of the Committee was originally to be completed by February 1, 1944, the seven cited countries were not requested to appoint an expert before some months later. On November 24, 1945, President Truman approved the appointment of Lt. Commander Forrest E. Linder, U.S.N.R., of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery of the Navy Department as the United States representative on this Committee.

To assist the Committee in its work, a second resolution recommended that each government, if it had not already done so, create a special agency

to study population and migration problems and to maintain contact with comparable international organizations.

General Statistical Data

THE REMAINING 30 resolutions covered a much broader range of topics than was suggested by the presidential decree announcing the Congress. It was agreed that the formulation of a demographic policy for the post-war period must include consideration of the general economic, cultural, health, and race problems of the Americas as distinct from the purely statistical studies which the term *demography* would indicate. As the basis for an understanding of the more general aspects of these problems, however, it was believed that the opinion of each country should be solicited as to its own economic capacity to receive and utilize immigrants. In conjunction with these opinions, adequate statistical data were considered essential. Numerous resolutions looking toward the compilation of these data were therefore adopted.

It was recommended that a census be taken of the entire American Continent during the years 1950 and 1951 which should include statistics not only of a strictly demographic nature but also of the social economy of the respective countries. The latter data should be founded on a basic program elaborated by the Inter-American Statistical Institute and approved by each government. It was suggested that countries with an Indian economy and culture, in compiling their respective censuses, follow the procedure adopted by Mexico in its population census of 1940.

In order to make uniform in each country the data secured in this census and in other statistical inquiries, it was recommended that systems and methods of investigation concerning demographic movements be unified with the help of the Inter-American Statistical Institute. Specifically it was urged that a uniform nomenclature for the designation of diseases, the causes of death, and the causes of stillbirth be adopted and that it be based on the international terms approved by the International Commission for the Revision of the International List of Causes of Death. A separate recommendation was made that, in view of the absolute necessity of a uniform definition for the term *stillbirth*, the legal definition proposed by the Health Section of the League of Nations on April

² A numbered summary of these resolutions is given at the end of this article.

1, 1925 be adopted. In countries without a vital statistics bureau, it was urged that one be established in order better to carry out the above recommendations.

Social Standards

ALTHOUGH statistical data were considered essential to the formulation of an adequate demographic policy, it was realized that the matter did not end there. Rather it was necessary to devise a policy which should provide for the adequate development of the actual population of the Americas and should protect both the native populations and the immigrants, affording to each an equality of civil and social rights within the possibilities permitted by the institutional organization of each country, without regard to race, color, or creed.

Racial Problems

CONSIDERATION of the protection of the present American population focused particular attention on two groups, namely, the Indian and the Negro. It was recommended, as the basis for the protection of the Indian, that all the American governments, even if they had not been present at the Indian Congress held in Pátzcuaro in 1940, adhere to the principles approved by it or ratify the convention which created the Inter-American Indian Institute. In addition, it was suggested that American countries with a "quantitatively important" Indian population should pay special attention to the elevation of the economic and cultural levels of this population. In doing so, however, it was felt that the cultural characteristics peculiar to the Indian race should not be lost, and it was therefore recommended to the Inter-American Indian Institute that it sponsor the publication of an Encyclopedia of the American Indian, and to the governments and cultural institutes of the Americas that they "promote the realization, by specialists, of an integral plan of investigation concerning Indian art, under the auspices of the Inter-American Indian Institute".

A special resolution on the Afro-American population recommended that the governments take all necessary steps to improve the educational facilities available to this race with a view toward the improvement of its living conditions and the elimination of all discrimination on grounds of race or color. This resolution also proposed the preparation and publication of a "scientific study

of Negro populations, of their conditions, potentialities, cultures in general and of their contribution to the national and continental heritage" in order to create a better understanding between social groups. Before the Demographic Congress was terminated, a group of investigators met in Mexico City to establish the International Institute of Afro-American Studies.

In an effort to eliminate ideas of race superiority, it was recommended that the American governments "absolutely reject all policy and all action of racial discrimination" as being contrary both to the conclusions of science and to the principles of social justice. To this end, the word *race* should never be used in a derogatory sense. The word *undesirable* as applied to a given nationality should also be expurgated from any laws in which it had been used.

Public Health

VARIOUS proposals were made to protect or improve the health both of the existing population of the Americas and of the immigrants. In order to avoid the transmittal of disease from abroad, it was recommended that the Fifth Pan American Conference of National Directors of Health, to be held in Washington in 1944, consider the advisability of requiring an international or inter-American health certificate as a prerequisite to immigration.

It was proposed not only that the medical examinations necessary for the issuance of these health certificates be made before the immigrant leaves his country of origin but also that they be repeated on his arrival in the country of destination. In addition, it was resolved that Centers of Hygiene and Social Assistance for the Family, if they do not already exist, be established in this country for the use of these immigrants or that periodic health examinations be given to them. These measures were labeled as transitory, to apply only until an inter-American sanitary convention be formulated and adopted.

To protect as well as to improve the public health, it was recommended that campaigns for health improvement be carried on, that marriage be regulated eugenically, and that an adequate plan of eugenic education be developed. A long resolution discussed plans for the study of eugenic and medico-social problems for the purpose of adopting a common program of action. The Pan Amer-

ican Sanitary Bureau was charged, in this connection, with the constitution of a Pan American Office of Eugenics and Homiculture. Particular attention was to be paid to activities against syphilis and alcoholism and to the protection of the mother and child.

As part of the program for improved public health, it was recommended that full employment be planned in order to permit an adequate standard of living for both the worker and his dependents. To determine the existing standard, it was recommended that each government make a study of the family budget of the laboring classes, using as a basis for this work the technique employed by the International Labor Office in its investigations of this character. For the further protection of the worker, it was urged that all applicable conventions of the International Labor Office be promptly ratified and that systems of social insurance be established, amplified, or perfected, according to the case.

The importance of adequate nutrition to health was duly noted. In this connection, it was recognized that maximum production and reasonable prices were both essential since "it is useless to produce food if individuals and nations are not given means to acquire it". It was therefore recommended that the American governments study and apply, so far as their respective abilities permit, the recommendations and resolutions of the International Food Conference held in Buenos Aires in 1939 under the auspices of the League of Nations, the Second Inter-American Agricultural Conference in Mexico in 1942, and the United Nations Conference on Food and Agriculture held at Hot Springs, Va., in 1943.

Assistance to Immigrants

IT WAS recognized "that the American countries in defining their migration policy will have to adjust themselves to the changes produced in their economy by the effect of war and by the development of their activities, trying to diversify the contributions of the immigrants in accordance with the programs and opportunities for their industrialization and colonization". In order to widen these opportunities, it was recommended "that the Governments of the American countries whose industrial structure is little developed outline and carry out a program of industrial development as a means of raising the standard of

living of its laboring classes and creating the conditions indispensable for the absorption of immigrants". In order to avoid repetition of work in this field, the Permanent Council of American Associations of Commerce and Production was requested to make available its studies, then in progress, on such matters as consumption, industrialization, and economic changes effected in the Americas by the war. The Council and similar organizations were also asked to include the demographic aspects of problems in their studies and to consider the effects of post-war economic demobilization on labor.

The expansion of the work of the Permanent Committee on Migration for Settlement was recommended to the governing body of the International Labor Organization with the specific suggestion that this Committee extend "its scope to the migration of laborers specialized in industrial trades". A special interest was expressed in the studies begun by the International Labor Office concerning the possibility of creating a special international organization to concern itself with the regulation of international migration "in harmony with a more liberal interchange of capitals and products".

To facilitate the adaptation of the immigrant to his new home, special recommendations were made for his required education in the culture and customs of his adopted country. To avoid the financial difficulties which were called one of the greatest obstacles to immigration since World War I, measures were suggested for assisting the immigrant farmer both in the transportation costs to his new home and in his settlement on new land. It was recommended that the American governments establish institutions for this purpose and that the International Labor Office follow up the proposals on the subject of the organization of financial assistance made by the Habana conference of 1939.

The suggestions and recommendations made for the protection of immigrants by the International Labor Office were specifically recognized. It was resolved that certain international conventions relative to immigrants and their equality of treatment approved by the International Labor Conferences held in Geneva in 1925, 1926, 1935, and 1939 be ratified and incorporated in the laws of the respective American nations.

It was suggested that measures be taken to col-

lect data on naturalized immigrants according to the length of their residence in their new home, their place of birth, and, if different, their original citizenship.

Miscellaneous Recommendations

IN ANTICIPATION of post-war tourist travel, it was recommended that the statistics, requisites, and documents pertaining to such travel be made uniform throughout the hemisphere "as a means of orienting and stimulating tourist travel".

To carry out the objectives outlined in its various recommendations, the Congress realized that it would be necessary to promote a better understanding between the peoples of the Americas. The conventions subscribed to at Buenos Aires in 1936 for the promotion of Inter-American cultural relations of all types were therefore endorsed. To facilitate particularly the fulfilment of the resolutions on demography, it was recommended that demographic courses be established in all American universities where they did not exist.

Implementation

AS NOTED earlier, requests have been sent to the seven chosen countries for the appointment of an expert to the proposed Inter-American Demographic Committee, and the member for the United States has been named. Questionnaires relating to requirements for post-war immigration and to the statistical aspects of continental demography have also been circulated among the American governments, in fulfilment of resolution one.

A careful study of the resolutions adopted by the Demographic Congress reveals the fact that various ones of the recommendations have been endorsed, reiterated, or acted upon in subsequent congresses such as the Fifth Pan American Conference of National Directors of Health held in Washington, the United Nations Conference on International Organization, which met in San Francisco, the conference of the Confederation of Latin American Workers in Cali, Colombia, and the Inter-American Conference on Problems of War and Peace held in Mexico City. No one of these conferences, however, was concerned principally with demographic problems, nor did they provide for the creation of an organization for that purpose alone such as was planned by the First Inter-American Demographic Congress. Since the implementation of the resolutions of this Congress

is assigned for the most part to the committee of experts now being appointed, further developments in the inter-American demographic field must depend largely on the work of this committee.

Summary of Resolutions³

1. Resolution recommending that the Inter-American Demographic Committee secure a report on the economic capacity of each American country to place and utilize immigrants in order to have a technical base for the coordination of migratory movements in America.
2. Resolution recommending that a census be taken of the American Continent during 1950 or 1951 and that this census contain economic-social data in addition to strictly demographic information.
3. Resolution recommending that, in the census to be taken in 1950, governments of countries with an Indian economy and culture follow the methods employed by Mexico in taking its census of population in 1940.
4. Resolution recommending standardization of statistics, requisites, and documents pertaining to tourist travel.
5. Resolution recommending the adoption of a uniform definition of the term *stillbirth*.
6. Resolution recommending the gathering of data covering the length of residence, the place of birth, and, if different, the original citizenship of naturalized citizens.
7. Resolution recommending the standardization of systems and methods of demographic investigations.
8. Resolution recommending the adoption of measures to facilitate the international comparison of demographic statistics.
9. Resolution recommending the adoption of an inter-American or international health certificate as a prerequisite to immigration.
10. Resolution recommending that the governments represented at the Congress adhere to the principles approved by the Inter-American Indian Congress at Pátzcuaro or ratify the convention which created the Inter-American Indian Institute.
11. Resolution recommending the raising of the

³ For full text see *Acta Final del Primer Congreso Demográfico Interamericano Celebrado en México, D.F. del 12 al 21 de Octubre de 1943* (México, "La Impresora", 1944), 43 pp.

cultural and economic level of the Indian population.

12. Resolution recommending that the American governments reject all policy and action of racial discrimination.

13. Resolution entitled "Demographic Policy Based on Eugenics", which recommends that the American countries sponsor a demographic policy looking toward the economic and biological betterment of their peoples.

14. Resolution recommending measures to facilitate the cultural assimilation of immigrants.

15. Resolution recommending that the word *undesirable* not be applied to the nationals of any country.

16. Resolution recommending the scientific study of Negro populations and improvement in the education of Negroes as a means toward the abolition of all discrimination against them.

17. Resolution entitled "Health Conditions of Immigrants", which includes among its recommendations the suggestion that thorough and uniform medical examinations be given to immigrants coming to the Americas.

18. Resolution entitled "Eugenics and Social Medicine", which recommends that, apart from their periodic censuses, the American countries collect essential data with the end of determining general and regional eugenic and medico-social problems.

19. Resolution entitled "Opinion on the Policy of Immigration", which contains detailed recommendations for a systematic and thorough approach in the formulation of immigration policies.

20. Resolution recommending the establishment of an Inter-American Demographic Committee with a principal duty of studying demographic problems in the Americas, especially the capacity of each American nation to receive immigrants. The eventual establishment of a permanent Inter-American Demographic Institute is also envisaged in this resolution.

21. Resolution entitled "Specialized Services for the Study of the Population", which recommends the creation of specialized institutions, where they do not exist, to study the problems of existing populations and of migrations, and the coordination of such studies with the work of the Inter-American Demographic Committee.

22. Resolution entitled "Agriculture and Nu-

trition", recommending that the various American governments study and apply to their demographic policies the pertinent resolutions and recommendations passed by three cited international conferences.

23. Resolution entitled "Development of Cultural, Economic and Social Relations", which has as its principal theme the desirability of cultural exchanges between the American nations.

24. Resolution entitled "Opinion on Demographic Problems", which recommends principally the ratification of the conventions of the International Labor Office, a careful study of the standard of living of the American population and of ways to improve it, and the establishment, development, or perfectioning of a social-insurance system.

25. Resolution recommending the industrialization of countries whose industrial structures are underdeveloped.

26. Resolution recommending the establishment of institutions which will lend financial assistance and advice to immigrant farmers. This resolution also recommends studies concerning methods of financing colonization and the technical selection of colonists.

27. Resolution recommending that the Permanent Council of American Associations of Commerce and Production be asked to make available to the Inter-American Demographic Committee the conclusions reached in studies which the Council was then carrying out on such matters as consumption, industrialization, and economic changes effected by the war.

28. Resolution recommending national studies of the family budgets of the laboring classes.

29. Resolution recommending the study of demography in the universities of America.

30. Resolution recommending the compilation of an Encyclopedia of the American Indian and a study of Indian art.

31. Vote of thanks to the Mexican Government for its initiative in convoking the Congress, to the Mexican officials concerned for their efficient handling of the Congress, and to the representatives of the inter-American and international associations for their assistance.

UNNUMBERED. Declaration of the Delegation of the Dominican Republic repeating the offer made at the Conference of Évian in 1938 to receive up to 100,000 European immigrants.

Detail of U. S. Personnel to Other Governments

By HENRY H. McGEORGE¹

CONGRESSIONAL approval of an act on May 25, 1938, and amendment by an act approved May 3, 1939,² authorized the temporary detail of those United States employees who possess specialized and technical qualifications to serve under the governments of the other American republics, the Philippines, and Liberia. Such legislation has been one means of implementing this Government's policy of cooperation with those countries.

Since the original legislation was approved, 93 employees of the various departments and agencies of the Federal Government have given assistance to 16 of the American republics and to the Philippines and Liberia. In one instance, special legislation extended the provisions of the act to enable an employee of the Bureau of Reclamation, Department of the Interior, to assist and advise the Government of Australia in connection with the construction of water-storage dams.

Twenty-two assignments of agricultural specialists have been effected, and a number of others have been concerned with the production and processing of agricultural crops. Most of the agricultural personnel has assisted with the cultivation and marketing of products complementary to our own agricultural enterprise, such as, for

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² Public Law 63, 76th Cong.

example, natural rubber, insecticides, cinchona, and other tropical crops. During the war in particular, assistance has been given in developing local food supplies and markets.

Twelve experts in the catching and processing of fish and fish products for local consumption have offered specialized service to several of the American republics. Such assistance has done much to relieve the dependence of these countries on Axis nationals.

Other types of experts detailed under the act have been those specializing in such subjects as taxation, statistics, finance, geology, public health, child welfare, immigration, police and prison techniques, library science, and public instruction.

At present 16 experts are serving under the provisions of Public Law 63. Five of these people are assisting in connection with the agricultural programs of Brazil, Colombia, Liberia, and Venezuela. A librarian is aiding in the organization of the library of the Instituto Agronómico do Norte at Belém, Brazil, and the services of a child-welfare expert of the Children's Bureau, Department of Labor, have also been made available to the Brazilian Government. The other specialists now on assignment include two statisticians, one in Colombia and one in Panama, a chemical expert in Peru, a public-health engineer in the Philippines, an expert on civil aviation and a hydrologist in Venezuela, and three geologists in Chile.

In order to obtain the services of a specialist from the United States Government, the interested government makes

The Interdepartmental Committee on Scientific and Cultural Cooperation was created, at the suggestion of the President, early in 1938 as an instrument of the United States Government to undertake a permanent, cooperative program for the development of economic, cultural, and scientific relations and to coordinate the activities of departments and agencies of the Government, under the leadership of the Department of State, in undertaking cooperative projects in these fields in the Western Hemisphere. Until December 20, 1944, the Committee was known as the Interdepartmental Committee on Cooperation With the American Republics. The activities of the Committee are coordinated by the chairman of the Committee, the Assistant Secretary of State in charge of public and cultural relations, William Benton. The vice chairman of the Committee is the Director of the Office of International Information and Cultural Affairs, William T. Stone, and the Executive Director is Raymund L. Zwemer. The Executive Director and members of the Secretariat are officers of the Department of State in the Office of International Information and Cultural Affairs.

a request through diplomatic channels to the Secretary of State, who refers the request to the department or agency most likely to have available an expert of the type desired. After the expert is selected, arrangements are made for his detail to the other government.

The act provides that an employee possessing the necessary qualifications may be assigned for temporary service for a period of not exceeding one year and that his detail may be extended in extraordinary circumstances for periods of not to exceed six months each. The average detail has lasted for a period of seven and one-half months. The actual range of the periods of the assignments undertaken, however, has been from a minimum of nine days to a maximum of two years and seven days.

During the period of the assignment the specialist retains his status as an employee of the department or agency from which detailed and continues to receive his salary and expenses from it. Costs of a detail include salary, travel expenses, a monthly allowance for quarters and subsistence comparable to those of the Foreign Service of the United States, and in some instances additional compensation to cover expenditures which would otherwise result in a financial loss to the employee. For the purposes of the assignment, the department or agency from which the employee is detailed may pay these costs from any appropriations available to it for the payment of compensation and travel expenses.

One of the features of the act is that it permits the acceptance by the Government of the United States of all or part of the expenses from the other government concerned. Funds for the purpose may be accepted in advance from the other government, in which event the amounts so received are placed in a trust fund that is available for the payment of the expenses incident to the detail as they are incurred. Any balance remaining in the trust fund is returned to the other government at the completion of the detail. As an alternative to this arrangement, the other government may reimburse this Government for the expenses actually paid in connection with the employee, and in that event the amounts reimbursed are creditable to appropriations current at the time the expenses were paid or to appropriations current at the time the reimbursement is effected. The reimbursed amounts may also be credited in part to either of the aforementioned appropriations.

The average detail costs \$4,851 including only those expenses paid to or on behalf of the employee. Of this amount the average obligation of the other government is \$1,981, or about 41 percent of the total. In 78 details for which complete records are available, the total costs have been \$378,377, of which the obligations of the other governments concerned total \$154,562. Amounts paid directly by the other governments for the furtherance of their various programs in which United States employees have assisted under the provisions of the act quite possibly run into millions of dollars.

Because of the cooperative nature of the assignments and the mutual benefits to the Government of this country and that of the other countries involved, the administration of the act has been closely integrated with the program of the Inter-departmental Committee on Scientific and Cultural Cooperation, the Secretariat of which is located in the Office of International Information and Cultural Affairs of the Department of State.

Ban on Exit Permits for Austria Lifted¹

The Department of State announces that the ban on the granting of exit permits for Austrian refugees who wish to return to their country has been lifted. Austrian refugees who fled to the United States to escape Nazi tyranny after the forcible annexation of Austria by Germany in 1938 may now receive the necessary authorization to return by application to the State Department.

The United States did not recognize the German annexation of Austria in 1938 and provided a haven for many Austrians who escaped religious and political persecution by the Nazis. They have made many contributions to American democracy and to the war against Fascism. Those who return will be able to contribute to the reconstruction of Austria and to assist in the completion of Allied objectives as stated in the Moscow Declaration as well as to bring to the Austrian people the assurance that the United States is fulfilling its pledge to create an independent and democratic Austria.

¹ Released to the press Jan. 9.

International Organizations and Conferences

Calendar of Meetings

Far Eastern Commission	Tokyo	January 6 (continuing in session)
Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry	Washington	Hearings opened January 7
Inter-American Statistical Institute: Executive Committee	Rio de Janeiro	January 7-14
United Nations Organization: General Assembly	London	January 10 (continuing in session)
Caribbean Forestry Commission	Port-of-Spain	January 14-24
Civil Aviation Conference	Bermuda	January 15 (continuing in session)
International Commission of the Rhine River	Brussels	January 17-18
International Labor Organization: Conference of Delegates on Constitutional Questions	London	January 21
International Development Works Committee	Montreal	January 28
International Technical Committee of Aerial Legal Experts (CITEJA) : 14th Session	Paris	January 22
International Cotton Study Group: Subcommittee of the International Advisory Committee	Washington	January 24
West Indian Conference	St. Thomas, Virgin Islands (U. S.)	February 21

Activities and Developments

Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry plans to complete its hearings in Washington on January 14 and to sail for England on the *Queen Elizabeth* on January 18. The Committee will hold hearings in London between January 25 and 31 and proceed immediately thereafter to continental Europe. It expects to leave Europe at the end of February and go to Cairo for a short stay on its way to Palestine.

Many members of the Committee have expressed approval of the helpful attitude of the organizations appearing before them in Washington. Among the material submitted in written form, economic studies of Palestine, statistics on Jews in Europe, and carefully prepared collections of political documents have been specifically mentioned as of great value to the Committee. The

succinct form of the oral presentations at the hearings has been particularly gratifying to the Committee members because of the need for haste in getting on to the problems in continental Europe.

U. S. Representative on Economic and Social Council of UNO. On January 12 the President designated Ambassador John G. Winant to act as representative of the United States on the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations Organization for the organizing meetings of the Council to be held during or immediately after the current meetings of the United Nations Assembly. In notifying Ambassador Winant, the President wrote him that:

"The prompt development and execution of plans for the effective organization of the Eco-

nomic and Social Council is vital to the successful accomplishment of many important tasks with which it will have to deal. I am confident that your contribution to the work of organizing the Council will be fully in accordance with your past achievements and I wish you all possible success in this new undertaking."

Civil Aviation Conference.¹ The composition of the American Delegation to the Civil Aviation Conference which will take place in Bermuda beginning on January 15 has been completed. The Delegation will be headed by Col. George P. Baker, Director of the Office of Transport and Communications Policy, Department of State.

Inclusive of the three members from the Department of State and the five members from the Civil Aeronautics Board whose names were made public on January 8, and with the inclusion of additional members, the complete list follows:

DELEGATES:

Department of State: Colonel Baker; Mr. Stokely W. Morgan, Chief, Aviation Division; Mr. Garrison Norton, Deputy Director, Office of Transport and Communications Policy; and Mr. John D. Hickerson, Deputy Director, Office of European Affairs.

Civil Aeronautics Board: Mr. L. Welch Pogue, Chairman of the Civil Aeronautics Board; Mr. Harllee Branch, Mr. Oswald Ryan, and Mr. Josh Lee, members of the Civil Aeronautics Board; Mr. George C. Neal, General Counsel of the Civil Aeronautics Board; and Mr. John Sherman, Liaison Consultant. It is probable that not all of the delegates representing the Board will be at Bermuda at the same time.

ADVISERS:

War Department: Maj. Gen. Lawrence S. Kuter, U.S.A., and Lt. Col. William P. Berkeley, A.U.S.

Navy Department: Mr. Artemus L. Gates, formerly Assistant Secretary of the Navy, and Vice Admiral Forrest P. Sherman, U.S.N.

DELEGATION STAFF:

Press Officer: Mr. Reginald P. Mitchell, Assistant to the Special Assistant to the Secretary of State, Mr. M. J. McDermott.

Secretariat: Mr. William L. Breese, secretary, and Miss Frances E. Pringle, assistant secretary,

both of the Division of International Conferences, Department of State.

The Department of State has been informed that representatives also will be present from the Pan American Airways System, Transcontinental & Western Air, Inc., and the American Overseas Aviation Company.

Various members of the American delegation, together with representatives of the press, are scheduled to depart by plane for Bermuda from La Guardia Field, New York, N. Y., at about 1 p.m., Monday, January 14.

The British Delegation will include Sir William Hildred and Mr. L. J. Dunnett of the Ministry of Civil Aviation; Mr. N. J. A. Cheetham of the Foreign Office; Maj. J. R. McCrindle of the British Overseas Airways Corporation from London; and Sir Henry Self and Mr. Peter Masefield from Washington.

[Released to the press January 9]

During the fall, when the over-all economic discussions with the British were being carried on in Washington, there were two specialized collateral problems with the British which the State Department believed should be handled coincidentally with the Washington negotiations but quite separately therefrom. These were the problems of civil aviation and of telecommunications. On November 21, in Bermuda, we sat down with the British to discuss our telecommunications problems. On the important issues involved we appeared to be far apart. In approximately 10 days, because of an honest desire on each side to understand the fears and problems of the other, and because of a firm and overriding conviction on both sides that, in the light of over-all world events, the countries of the world must be able to work together in harmony and cooperation, an agreement was signed which was satisfactory to the United States and British Governments and to the American companies involved. On January 15 we again sit down with the British in Bermuda. This time it is on civil-aviation problems. Again on a few important issues we appear to be far apart. We confidently believe, however, that the same over-all approach between the two countries will bring as successful an agreement in civil aviation as was accomplished in telecommunications five weeks ago.

¹ Released to the press Jan. 11.

The Record of the Week

Denial of Russell Nixon's Conclusions on "Protection" of German Assets

[Released to the press January 8]

The State Department denies emphatically both the alleged facts and the conclusions stated by Russell Nixon, acting United States member of the German External Property Commission, with respect to State Department "protection" of German external assets.

The misleading and unsupportable statement issued by Mr. Nixon, apparently prior to his resignation from an official post, threatens both the relations of the United States with its Allies and the effort to obtain control and power of disposition of German external assets. The Department therefore believes it necessary to contradict directly Mr. Nixon's assertions.

The statement issued by Mr. Nixon is full of mischievous inaccuracies and misleading innuendoes. The charge that a "western bloc" is created by the State Department program is not correct and can be based only on wilful misunderstanding. The territorial division of labor to which Mr. Nixon refers was specifically provided for in the Potsdam agreement, article IV, sections 8 and 9, whereby German external assets in certain specified countries are disposed of to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and, in all countries except those specified, to the other Allies. Obviously the "labor" of laying hands on those assets falls to the U.S.S.R. in the countries specified and to the other Allies in the other countries. The practice of the Department has been and is to keep the U.S.S.R. fully informed on all steps taken. In addition, the Department's policy is to obtain Soviet support of measures taken in those countries outside the areas in which the Potsdam agreement assigned German external assets to the U.S.S.R. with which the Soviet Government maintains diplomatic relations, and the Department is willing to support Soviet action in areas in which the Potsdam agreement assigned German external assets to the U.S.S.R.

The allegation that the Department is "hamstringing" the program to control German external assets is disproved on the record. The Department points out that it has, over a period of years, maintained a unit whose specific duty was the elimination of German economic influence abroad and has maintained trained personnel in the various missions abroad assigned to this specific purpose. The Department has sponsored and cooperated with other governmental agencies in the promulgation of such public declarations as the Declaration Against Axis Acts of Dispossession of January 5, 1943, the looted-gold declaration of February 1944, Bretton Woods Resolution VI, which called upon the neutral countries to disclose and to freeze Axis assets, and the resolutions of the Inter-American Conference on Problems of War and Peace held in Mexico in March 1945. Not only did State Department officials either participate in or originate these resolutions but officers of the State Department participated in the drafting of Law No. 5, which set up the German External Property Commission, and the Department actively sponsored that law.

The record will reveal that, with the full accord of the Secretary of State and Assistant Secretary Clayton, two members of Ambassador Pauley's reparation staff, one an officer of the Treasury Department and the other an official of the State Department, drafted the initial version of Law No. 5, the pertinent provisions of the Potsdam Declaration, and a memorandum from the President to General Clay asking that the external-asset law be pushed through the Allied Control Council. The record will also reveal that, when the issuance of the vesting decree in the Allied Control Council was held up, the State Department took the matter up with the governments of the other occupying powers and succeeded in obtaining governmental instructions to representatives on the Control Council which resulted in issuance of the law.

The Department has also publicly announced its intention vigorously to implement the law vesting German external assets. Assistant Secretary Clayton has stated before the Kilgore Committee that "The task of destroying the economic basis

of German aggression is one that requires vigorous, simultaneous action along a number of lines."

Mr. Nixon implies that "dirty deals" are being concocted to keep German assets in the Western Hemisphere from seizure which would prevent their use in preparation for World War III. The Department's views in respect of the seizing, liquidation, and forced sale of German assets in this hemisphere so as to eradicate completely inimical German influence have many times been expressed—most recently in a radio speech by Assistant Secretary Braden on January 5, 1946—and indicate the absurdity of the implication in Mr. Nixon's statement that the Department is attempting to preserve German assets in the Western Hemisphere. On the contrary, as early as the Rio conference in January 1942 the American republics entered into inter-American agreements in this respect which were amplified in the resolutions of the Washington conference in June 1942 and reflected in the resolutions of the Mexico City conference. Assistant Secretary Clayton's report of July 1945 before the Kilgore Committee describes this program and its accomplishments as of that time in some detail. Consultation among and joint action by the American republics on this problem has been a publicly announced program since early 1942. The consultative procedure is designed to reinforce a program which this Government has, at all times, backed to the hilt. This consultative procedure does not mean that the Department's views with regard to the eradication of German influence in this hemisphere have changed in any respect whatsoever.

The State Department has recently indicated to the United States representative on the German External Property Commission that, consistent with this program for the replacement of German interests and together with the expressed commitments of this Government in the inter-American agreements referred to, the question of seizure of the remaining Axis assets in this hemisphere should be deferred pending consultation between the American republics which are parties to the agreements in question. Resolutions XVIII and XIX of the Mexico City conference both provide in part as follows:

"That the American republics expressly agree that their rights in property vested, affected, seized or intervened up to the present time or in the fu-

ture, shall remain, with respect to the final disposition of all of such property or of the respective proceeds, in status quo, until the American governments individually reach a final decision regarding such disposition or enter into international agreements in this respect, in so far as they consider it in their respective interests."

Mr. Nixon's statement reflects a fundamental misconception of the nature of the German External Property Commission and the manner in which it can operate outside of Germany. A primary function of the German External Property Commission is to investigate and prepare cases with respect to external assets. Strenuous efforts in this direction will be required. But it does not appear that Mr. Nixon's statement reflected the understanding, concurred in by General Clay at the time of his recent visit to Washington, that the negotiations with the neutral governments would have to be conducted on the diplomatic and governmental level. The Allied Control Council has no formal representation or method of communicating with the neutral governments other than through regular diplomatic channels of the occupying powers. Matters affecting the relations of the negotiating governments, beyond the jurisdiction of the Control Council, would be involved in such negotiations. It was, however, always contemplated that the German External Property Commission would be represented at such negotiations, that the law vesting German external assets would be the basis of these negotiations, and that the Commission would have an important role in procedures resulting from the negotiations.

Mr. Nixon's statement represents a clear disservice to the cause of the Allied nations. The State Department reaffirms its intention to prosecute vigorously, as it has been doing, the question of German external assets. The Department denies completely the implications of a statement which apparently arose from a fundamental misunderstanding of an essential division of responsibilities between the Control Council and the governments of the occupying powers.

It may be added that neither prior to nor since issuance of his remarks has Mr. Nixon troubled to furnish the State Department with a copy of them, so that this statement has necessarily been prepared only on the basis of press reports of those remarks.

\$25,000,000 Loan to Greek Government

[Released to the press January 12]

Note presented on January 12 to the Greek Foreign Office by the American Ambassador in Athens informing the Greek authorities of the approval by the Export-Import Bank of a \$25,000,000 loan¹ to the Greek Government

The United States Government acknowledges receipt of the letter addressed by Mr. Tsouderos to the Ambassador of the United States in Athens, submitting suggestions for economic aid to Greece.

The United States Government is mindful of the important contributions made by Greece to the successful conclusion of the war and sympathetically aware of the tremendous devastation visited on Greece during the period of hostilities. In the face of overwhelming odds Greece exhibited a courage in resistance which served as an example to the liberators who eventually were able to release Europe from enemy domination. The relief provided to Greece through military liaison and

¹ With relatively unimportant exceptions, the proceeds of the loan may be used only for purchase in the United States of materials, equipment, and services for the restoration of productive facilities in Greece.

According to an announcement by the Export-Import Bank on Jan. 11, 1946, the use of the loan is restricted to certain types of materials and equipment approved or to be approved by the Export-Import Bank. These are expected to be approximately as follows:

Item	Approximate dollar value
1. Equipment for harbor works—reconstruction of destroyed harbors	\$1,650,000
2. Roads and highways repair and maintenance; equipment and various tools and materials for road-repair-machinery workshops	5,300,000
3. List of main outfits, machinery and tools, etc., for the construction of the new water works for augmenting the Athens and Piraeus water supplies	700,000
4. Railway equipment	2,100,000
5. Salvaging machinery and equipment	1,500,000
6. Pilot-ships and motorboats	80,000
7. Machinery and material required for the alteration of 6 corvettes to postal ships	450,000
8. Floating docks and equipment	800,000
9. Materials for the repair of merchant ships	400,000
10. Equipment for the mercantile marine—Instruments and clothing	100,000
11. Passenger motor vehicles	120,000

the current operations of UNRRA is an effort on the part of the United States along with other Allied countries to demonstrate their grateful recognition of the tremendous sacrifices Greece has made. Further assistance toward reconstruction will be afforded through a \$25 million Export-Import Bank loan. By means of this loan Greece will be able to acquire certain essential supplies and equipment.

There is a danger, which should not be ignored, that if energetic steps are not taken to improve the present internal economic situation, the assistance from the United States will not produce the lasting benefits that are hoped for. An immediate improvement in the economic situation in Greece should create an atmosphere favorable to the successful holding of national elections. Elections accurately reflecting the wishes of the Greek people should bring about an improved political situation which should contribute substantially to long-run economic recovery and to future stability.

The severe difficulties which Greece has encountered since liberation can be traced in large part to the self-sacrificing heroism with which the

12. Rubber tires and inner tubes for motor vehicles	\$500,000
13. Requirement for the maintenance and completion of the hydraulic works of Macedonia	150,000
14. Telegraph and telephone overhead line materials—materials for the automatic urban telephone networks—main and branch telephone-exchange equipment for the urban automatic telephone system, and	
15. Equipment and materials for telecommunications	2,000,000
16. Water-purifying plant—Athens—materials and equipment	30,000
17. Machinery and equipment for the maintenance and repair of the hydraulic works	2,000,000
18. Machinery and equipment of state-controlled electric-power public utilities	1,000,000
19. Wire netting for use in the flooded areas of Macedonia, Thrace, Messenia, etc.	50,000
20. Instruments and equipment for hydrological research	100,000
21. Life belts	20,000
22. Spares and material for the repair and maintenance of the gas works	20,000
23. Machinery and spares for industrial installations	1,350,000
24. Engineering and technical services	500,000
25. To be allocated	4,080,000
TOTAL	25,000,000

Greek people resisted the common foe. The resulting emergency conditions have prevented successive Greek governments from carrying out effectively the stringent kind of internal economic stability program that is required. The Government of the United States is aware that Greece's burden is a heavy one, but it is convinced that the assistance being extended to Greece can accomplish little toward economic recovery unless the Greek Government itself undertakes rigorous measures to control inflation and to stabilize the currency, to reduce Government expenditures and to augment revenue, to increase the efficiency of the Civil Service Administration, and to revive industry and trade.

The execution of such a program has been the announced intention of several Ministries which have been in power in Greece during recent months but in no case has it been possible for them to pursue such a program to a successful conclusion. It is assumed that the present Government also has under consideration a similar program. The extent of possible further American economic assistance to Greece will necessarily be influenced by the effectiveness with which the Greek Government deals with the problem of economic stabilization.

The United States Government has been advised by the British Government of the latter's proposal now under discussion with the Greek Government to send an Advisory Economic Mission to Greece. In view of the interest which this Government has in the success of the economic stabilization and recovery of Greece, it welcomes this evidence of the desire of the British Government to extend advisory aid to Greece. If Greece should need additional technical assistance, the United States Government would be prepared, upon request of the Greek Government, to make available American technical economic experts to consult on Greek financial and economic programs. The particular qualifications of any experts which might be desired could be determined in consultation between the two Governments, so that they would be best equipped to assist on those problems which are now most urgent in Greece.

The Greek Government can be assured that the United States Government is fully aware of the grave difficulties which beset Greece. It hopes, however, that the Greek Government, by taking firm action and at the same time being confident of outside assistance, will be able to lead Greece on the road toward economic recovery.

Plants Available for Allocation on German Reparation Account

[Released to the press by the Department of Commerce January 6]

The Department of State and the Office of International Trade, Department of Commerce, released on January 6 the first list of two groups of individual industrial plants which have been declared available for allocation on the German reparation account by the Allied Control Council.

American firms or persons interested in acquiring any of them are asked to indicate promptly their interest in accordance with the procedure described below so that the United States claims to specific plants can be properly determined. An indication of interest constitutes no commitment to purchase. It is expected that some of these plants will be available by the latter part of the year, after allocations are made and dismantling, packing, and transportation arrangements are completed.

On this first list are 43 plants producing such things as electric power, aluminum foil, chemicals, machine tools, ignition equipment, coke and by-products, screw machines, aircraft parts, optical equipment, forgings, ball bearings, motorcycles, small arms, explosives and ammunition, submarines and small ships, harvesting equipment, tractors, cement, pig iron, stoves and household equipment.

Available details concerning these plants will be furnished by the State Department and OIT. Subsequent lists will be made public as other German factories are declared eligible for removal by the ACC.

American firms or persons interested in purchasing for transfer to the United States any of the plants listed in either group are asked to indicate their interest to the Office of International Trade, Department of Commerce, Washington.

Any American concern or person interested in purchasing a plant in either group for transfer to a third country should, however, file a statement of interest with the Division of Investment and Economic Development, Department of State, Washington. For plants in Group 1 statements should be received by January 10, and for those in Group 2 by January 25.

In determining which plants will be claimed for transfer to this country, consideration will be given

to the need for and availability of such facilities in the United States.

Persons or firms interested in purchasing for transfer to this country any German plant not on this list and having information concerning it are asked to furnish as much detail as possible to the OIT as to the location, ownership, type of production, and equipment. In the event this plant is subsequently declared available for removal as reparation, the interested persons or firms will be informed.

Persons or firms who own or have a substantial property interest in industrial plants in Germany which may be declared available for removal on reparation account and who desire to purchase and transfer such plants for operation in other foreign countries should communicate with the Division of Investment and Economic Development, Department of State. It is expected that wholly German-owned plants will be the first to be earmarked for removal from Germany, but the program of reparation and economic disarmament may require the removal of some industrial plants wholly or partly owned by nationals of Allied countries.

Whenever a plant in which a substantial American property interest exists is earmarked for removal, the Department of State will determine, after consultation with the American owners involved, whether the United States should claim such plant as part of its reparation share. If the plant in question is actually obtained by the United States Government as reparation, due consideration will be given to the American property interests in determining the new foreign location of the plant and the conditions of its sale. Persons or firms who desire to purchase other German plants which have or may become available as reparation, in order to transfer them to other foreign countries for operation, should likewise communicate with the Division of Investment and Economic Development, Department of State.

Claims of American firms or persons arising out of removal of plants in which they may have a property interest will be settled in accordance with such legislation as Congress may enact.

The list of plants follows:

GROUP I (Statements of interest should be received by Jan. 10), *Plants available for allocation by ACC to the Inter-Allied Reparation Agency and to Russia and Poland:*

Deutsche Schiff- und Maschinenbau A.G., shipbuilding plant, at Bremen-Valentin

C. F. Borgward, torpedo plant, at Bremen
Norddeutsche Huette Aktiengesellschaft, coke and by-products, at Bremen
The Hahn Tessky Index Werke, screw machines, at Esslingen-Neckar
Norddeutsche Dornierwerke No. 2 factory, aircraft parts, at Luebeck
Norddeutsche Dornierwerke No. 4 factory, beds and household utensils, at Rothebeck
Arms factory, Rinker at Minden
Metallwerke Wolfenbuettel GMBH, armament, Wolfenbuettel near Brunswick
Stuhlhrehrfabrik Von Rudolf Sieverts, Hamburg Bergedorf
Norddeutsche Dornierwerke No. 7 factory, Siersrade Fabrik Kaufburen, smokeless powder, near Kaufburen
Fabrik Aschau, introcellulose, near Muehldorf
Fabrik Ebenhausen, introcellulose and smokeless powder, near Ingolstadt
Wehrmacht Ordnance Plant, Strass
Gericetsried-Wolfratshausen, loading ammunition, Wolfratshausen
Wehrmacht Ordnance Plant, Desnig
Werke Tscheldin, aluminum foil, Tenningen
Maschinenfabrik Fahr A.G., harvesting equipment and tractors, Gottmadingen
Maschinenfabrik Gebrüder Kramer, tractors, Gottmadingen
Mauser Company, rifles and pistols, Obendorf (Württemberg)
I. G. Farben A.G., vitryl chloride, Rheinfelden
Degussa Company, peroxide of hydrogen, Rheinfelden
R. Bosch, ignition equipment, Sulz (Württemberg)
Suddeutsche Arguswerke, small screw pieces, Baden-Baden

GROUP II (Statements of interest should be received by Jan. 25), *Plants available for allocation among member nations by the Inter-Allied Reparation Agency:*

Power plant of the Grosskraftwerke Mannheim A.G., at Mannheim
Machine plant, Hanwell-Lug, at Düsseldorf
Fireproofing plant, Bendorf on Rhine, at Bendorf
Optical-instrument plant, Hensolt, at Herborn
One-half ball-bearing works of Kugel Fisher at Schweinfurt
Mathes and Weber's soda plant at Duisburg
Lathe and machine-tool plant, Wagner at Dortmund
Lathe and machine-tool plant, Fretz Mueller at Esslingen
Lathe and machine-tool plant, Bohne Kohle at Esslingen
Klockner Humboldt Dietz, diesel-engine plant at Oberursel
Hastedt steam-electric plant at Bremen
Togeneity hydroelectric plant at Muehldorf
BMW motorcycle plant at Munich
Forgings and crankshafts plant, Kusbellwellenwerke, Glinde at Hamburg
Small-arms plant, Metallwerke Neuengamme at Hamburg
Hanseatische Kettenwerke, Hamburg, producing cartridge cases and fuses
Explosives plant, Fabrick Hess Lichenau at Fürstenhagen

Recognition of Austrian Government

[Released to the press January 7]

In accordance with the resolution of December 18, 1945 of the Allied Council in Austria, the members of the Council unanimously recommended to their respective governments that the Austrian Government formed by Chancellor Leopold Figl as a result of the mandate received in the elections of November 25, 1945 be recognized by the states represented on the Council. The recognition of the Austrian Government has been approved by the President, and the United States member of the Allied Council has been instructed to notify the Austrian Government to this effect. The President has in addition sent the following telegram to Dr. Karl Renner on the occasion of his election to the presidency of the Austrian Republic:

"I wish to extend to you my sincere congratulations on your election as President of the Austrian Republic and my best wishes in your task of completing the liberation of Austria and the revival of an independent and democratic state. I can assure you that the people of the United States will wish to assist Austria in this endeavor."

The recognition of the Austrian Government by the United States in no way affects the supreme authority of the Allied Council. The Council will continue to operate in carrying out the Allied objectives in Austria. As the Council proceeds with its task of eliminating Nazi influences and institutions in Austria, and assisting in the reconstruction of democratic life, it is hoped that a large-scale reduction may be made in the number of occupation troops of the four states and that Austria may progressively acquire the status of an independent state. The United States Government also hopes that an Austrian agent will arrive soon in Washington to discuss matters of mutual interest which do not affect the supreme authority of the Allied Council.

1933 Sanitary Convention

United Kingdom

The Ambassador of the Netherlands informed the Secretary of State in a note dated November 15, 1945 that the Government of the United Kingdom deposited in the archives of the Netherlands

Government on September 10, 1945 the acceptance of the International Sanitary Convention for aerial navigation of April 12, 1933¹ on behalf of the British territories of Newfoundland, Basutoland, Bechuanaland, and Swaziland.

The Ambassador further stated in his note that, in accordance with article 65, paragraph 2, of the 1933 convention, the acceptance shall become binding for these territories on the one hundred and twentieth day after the day the communication was deposited with the Netherlands Government.

United Kingdom Monetary Agreements

Czechoslovakia, Netherlands, and Norway

The State Department has received from the American Ambassador at London British command papers 6694, 6681, and 6697, containing the texts of monetary agreements between the United Kingdom on the one hand and Czechoslovakia, signed November 1, 1945, the Netherlands, signed September 7, 1945, and Norway, signed November 8, 1945, respectively, on the other. Previous issues of the BULLETIN have described recent monetary agreements between the United Kingdom and Belgium, Denmark, France, and Sweden.²

As in the case of those agreements, the chief purpose of the latest monetary treaties is to facilitate the reestablishment of commercial and financial relations between the United Kingdom and other countries which were interrupted by the war. In 1938 the seven European countries named above took 17.1 percent of the United Kingdom's total exports and supplied 16.5 percent of that country's general imports.

The agreements with Czechoslovakia, the Netherlands and Norway follow closely the general pattern of the agreements previously concluded. The most important undertakings are the following:

1. Subject to the provisions mentioned in paragraph 5 below, a fixed rate of exchange is established between the pound sterling and the cur-

¹ Treaty Series 901.

² BULLETIN of Jan. 14, 1945, p. 66; Apr. 1, 1945, p. 585; June 3, 1945, p. 1016; Aug. 5, 1945, p. 191; Aug. 12, 1945, p. 220; and Oct. 14, 1945, p. 563.

rency of each of the other contracting governments. This rate is not to be varied, in the case of Czechoslovakia and the Netherlands, except after mutual consultation; and in the case of Norway, except after giving to the other party "as much notice as may be practicable".

2. Each of the parties to the three agreements undertakes to furnish its own currency against the currency of the other party, thus providing the latter with what is, in effect, a line of credit for current transactions. Net balances accumulated through the operation of this provision are limited, in the case of Czechoslovakia to a maximum of 1,000,000 pounds sterling or 200,000,000 koruna, and in the case of the Netherlands to a maximum of 5,000,000 pounds sterling or 53,450,-000 guilders. When the specified amount of the net balance has been reached, further sales of currency are to be paid for in gold. In the Anglo-Norwegian agreement no specific limit is placed on the amount of currency either contracting government may purchase from the other.

3. The United Kingdom undertakes to permit the use of sterling at the disposal of residents of Czechoslovakia, the Netherlands, and Norway, respectively, for payments, not only in the United Kingdom but in any other part of the sterling area as well, and for transfers to other residents of those respective countries. A corresponding commitment is undertaken by Czechoslovakia, the Netherlands, and Norway. It is to be noted, however, that the agreements are bilateral. Sterling available to residents of Czechoslovakia, for example, cannot be used for payments to residents of the Netherlands. The contracting governments also agree that "as opportunity offers" they will attempt to make balances held by residents of the other contracting government available for payments to residents of "third" countries.

4. The contracting governments agree to "co-operate with a view to assisting each other in keeping capital transactions within the scope of their respective policies and, in particular, with a view to preventing transfers between their areas which do not serve direct and useful economic or commercial purposes".

5. In each case there is provision for review of the agreement in the event that the contracting governments should adhere to a general International Monetary Agreement. All the agreements are terminable on three months' notice.

All-Hemisphere Copyright Conference

[Released to the press by the Pan American Union]

An inter-American conference of copyright experts, charged with drafting a permanent agreement to give all intellectual works uniform protection throughout this hemisphere, will meet in Washington beginning June 1, 1946.

The Governing Board of the Pan American Union, at its regular monthly session held on December 5, 1945, adopted the report of a committee appointed to study this subject. The committee recommended that a conference of special delegates from all the American republics be called to exchange views on the present copyright system and draw up a treaty for ratification by their respective governments.

Legal protection of authors and composers in America is provided at present by several multi-lateral and numerous bilateral agreements, as well as certain reciprocal arrangements. The basic instrument is the Buenos Aires convention of 1910, but, since only 14 countries ratified this agreement, it does not afford over-all protection.

More important still, there are no inter-American treaties covering work produced in the newer fields of radio and television. It will be the purpose of the conference to provide protection for such scripts, as well as to harmonize the principles embodied in existing agreements which relate to published works.

Inter-American Indian Institute

Guatemala

The Mexican Ambassador informed the Secretary of State in a note dated December 12, 1945 that the Republic of Guatemala has adhered to the convention providing for the creation of an Inter-American Indian Institute which was open for signature at Mexico City from November 1 to December 31, 1940.¹ The Guatemalan adherence was communicated to the Mexican Government in a note dated October 29, 1945 and deposited in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Mexico on October 30, 1945.

¹ Treaty Series 978.

Military Aviation Mission

Bolivia

By an exchange of notes at Washington, dated November 1 and December 3, 1945, the agreement between the United States and Bolivia for the assignment of a United States Military Aviation Mission to Bolivia, signed at Washington September 4, 1941,¹ was renewed for four years from September 4, 1945.

Air-Transport Agreement with Czechoslovakia

[Released to the press January 11]

The Department of State announces that a bilateral air-transport agreement has been concluded with the Czechoslovak Government, providing for so-called Fifth Freedom traffic privileges. The agreement became operative on January 3, 1946, which was the date of its signature in Praha.

Authority is granted for the operation of an American civil air service on a route via London and Brussels to Praha, and extending through central Europe and the Near East to India. Czechoslovak air services are granted reciprocal rights to operate on a route to Praha from New York.

The Department

Transfer of Functions Concerned with Consular Services to Ships and Seamen

I TRANSFER OF RESPONSIBILITY FOR CONSULAR SERVICES TO SHIPS AND SEAMEN. (Effective 11-1-45) The responsibility for formulating and coordinating the work of the Department concerned with protection abroad of seamen and official services to ships by the Foreign Service of the United States, is hereby transferred from FA, Office of the Foreign Service, to SD, Office of Transport and Communications Policy. This will include the following functions:

A To provide services for the shipment, discharge, relief, repatriation, and burial of seamen, and services to American aircraft and crews.

B To adjust disputes between masters and crews of vessels.

C To handle estates of deceased seamen.

¹ Executive Agreement Series 219.

D To recommend changes in the navigation laws of the United States and in the Foreign Service regulations as related to the functions listed under paragraph I A above.

E To assist masters of vessels in matters relating to entrance and clearance of vessels in foreign ports and ports of the United States.

The Foreign Service

Diplomatic Offices

The American Legation at Bangkok, Siam, was officially opened on January 5, 1946.

UNO—Continued from page 65.

ests of the big and small states against aggression. The counterposing of the big countries with the small ones has nothing in common with the principles of the United Nations Organization, which has been created in the interests of the struggle against aggressive states and their allies and which united the peace-loving countries, big and small, in order to fight for peace and international security. . . . Voices are being heard from somewhere to the effect that the Charter has already become obsolete and needs revision. Such allegations must be decisively rejected by all those who, not merely by words but by actions, are trying to build up strong and effective machinery for the maintenance of security."

Notable in the voting for membership on the Security Council was Canada's withdrawal in favor of Australia. In the voting for members of the Economic and Social Council, New Zealand withdrew in favor of Yugoslavia.

United Nations delegates were welcomed in a large demonstration Thursday evening at Royal Albert Hall, where more than 200 of the civic heads of Great Britain greeted the delegates. Field Marshal Sir Harold Alexander presided over the meeting, which was organized by the United Nations Association of Great Britain, a private group engaged in promoting understanding of the United Nations and its principles. Speakers included Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, Assembly President Paul-Henri Spaak, and Lady Megan Lloyd-George, daughter of Britain's late World War leader.

Publications of the DEPARTMENT OF STATE

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. Address requests direct to the Superintendent of Documents, except in the case of free publications, which may be obtained from the Department of State.

Memorandum on the Postwar International Information Program of the United States. By Dr. Arthur W. MacMahon, Consultant on Administration in the Department of State. Pub. 2438. xx, 135 pp. 30¢.

Working paper presenting facts and policy alternatives confronting the Department of State in organizing an overseas information program for the future.

Anglo-American Financial and Commercial Agreements. Commercial Policy Series 80. Pub. 2439. 12 pp. 5¢.

Text of financial agreement, together with statement by the President of the United States and the Prime Minister of Great Britain and joint statements on commercial policy and on settlement for lend-lease and reciprocal aid, surplus war property, and claims.

International Council of Scientific Unions: Brussels and Cambridge. By Esther C. Brunauer, Division of International Organization Affairs, Department of State. Pub. 2413. 12 pp. 5¢.

A history of the international organization of scientists and scientific work from the inauguration of the Council following World War I to the present, with some discussion of the new interest in international scientific collaboration and control of the application of scientific knowledge created by the achievements of World War II.

Relief and Rehabilitation—What Is Our Stake? Foreign Affairs Outline No. 5 on "Building the Peace", Dec. 1945. Pub. 2433. 4 pp. Free.

Prepared by the Department of State to acquaint the American people with the problem of the hungry and homeless women and children in Europe and Asia and why it is *our* problem.

Certain Problems of Marine Transportation and Litigation. Agreement Between the United States of America and Norway—Effectuated by exchange of notes signed at Washington May 20, 1945; effective May 29, 1945. Executive Agreement Series 471. Pub. 2403. 4 pp. 5¢.

Agreement for the waiver of claims by each government against the other with respect to vessels and cargoes lost or damaged in marine transportation.

Health and Sanitation Program. Agreement Between the United States of America and Haiti—Effectuated by exchange of notes signed at Port-au-Prince June 29 and

July 12, 1944. Executive Agreement Series 453. Pub. 2417. 3 pp. 5¢.

Continuation of cooperative program of public health and sanitation undertaken in Haiti since 1942.

Sanitary Maritime Navigation. Convention Between the United States of America and Other Powers Modifying the Convention of June 21, 1926—Signed for the United States Jan. 5, 1945; ratified by the President May 29, 1945; proclaimed by the President May 29, 1945; effective as to the United States May 29, 1945. Treaty Series 991. 38 pp. 10¢.

Modification of the 1926 convention in light of present-day conditions which call for special measures to prevent the spread by land and sea across frontiers of epidemic or other communicable diseases.

Military Service. Agreement Between the United States of America and Ecuador—Effectuated by exchange of notes signed at Washington Apr. 2 and 5, 1945. Executive Agreement Series 475. Pub. 2426. 4 pp. 5¢.

Agreement permitting, on a reciprocal basis, nationals of one country residing in the territory of the other country, but who have not declared their intentions of becoming citizens of the latter country, to elect to serve in the armed forces of the country of which they are nationals.

Jurisdiction Over Prizes. Agreement Between the United States of America and New Zealand—Effectuated by exchange of notes signed at Wellington Nov. 3, 1942 and Jan. 28, 1943. Executive Agreement Series 454. Pub. 2435. 5 pp. 5¢.

Agreement providing reciprocal privileges to facilitate the disposition of prizes captured during the present war.

Temporary Migration of Costa Rican Agricultural Workers. Agreement Between the United States of America and Costa Rica Approving Memorandum Agreement Signed May 20, 1944—Effectuated by exchange of notes signed at San José May 29, 1944. Executive Agreement Series 451. Pub. 2428. 16 pp. 10¢.

Contract for the furnishing of a supply of laborers from Costa Rica for temporary employment in the timber and lumber and food-processing industries in the United States.

Cooperative Rubber Plantation Investigations. Agreement Between the United States of America and Haiti—Effectuated by exchange of notes signed at Port-au-Prince Dec. 29, 1944 and Jan. 8, 1945; effective Jan. 8, 1945. Executive Agreement Series 462. Pub. 2436. 6 pp. 5¢.

Supplementary agreement defining more precisely certain procedures affecting the sale of products grown on the lands of the experiment station and facilitating the continued development of rubber investigations and plantings.

A cumulative list of the publications of the Department of State, from Oct. 1, 1929 to July 1, 1945 (pub. 2373), may be obtained from the Department of State.